

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Free kick? The vital match - or is it? England's footballers play Luxembourg tonight, but they could be wasting their time. Stuart Jones Reports. Plus the rest of the European championship action.



Middle man
With the Commonwealth summit approaching, *The Times* profiles Shridath Ramphal, who, as secretary-general, tries to reconcile countries with a common bond but sometimes differing interests.

Lingua Franca
Alan Franks discovers dangers abroad in thinking you can speak the language.

Indian file
The Books Page considers the buildings of the British Raj, the Nuremberg trials, Bernard Levin and Marguerite Yourcenar.

TSB boost for home buyers

Trustee Savings Bank Group announced that it will set aside £350m for mortgages in the year beginning November 21. If the big four banks also increase their mortgage budgets, home buyers should find it easier to arrange loans in the new year. **Page 3**

Moscow 'no'
Despite Moscow's rejection of President Reagan's latest offer on medium range missiles, the Geneva talks limped along for 35 minutes and will resume. **Page 5**

Blow for editor
Eurocommunists have succeeded in keeping the editor and deputy editor of the *Morning Star* out of the party's executive. **Page 2**

126% inflation
Israel's inflation rate jumped by a record 21.1 per cent last month to 126.1 per cent and may hit 200 per cent by the end of the year. **Page 6**

Falklands post
Mr David Taylor, an executive of Booker McConnell, has been appointed to the new post of Chief Executive to the Falkland Islands Government.

Boycott move
Yorkshire county cricket committee have issued a statement to 10,000 members of the club asking them to support the dismissal of Geoffrey Boycott. **Page 20**

Letters
On video violence, from Professor Ivor Mills, and Mr A. Butterworth; social justice, from Dr M. Miller, and Mr A. J. Nicholls.

Leaders
On video violence, from Professor Ivor Mills, and Mr A. Butterworth; social justice, from Dr M. Miller, and Mr A. J. Nicholls. **Page 13**

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Greek Cypriots call on world leaders to reject new state

Turkish Cypriots declared their sector of the divided island independent yesterday, shocking the Greek Cypriot community and provoking international condemnation.

Greece won consent in principle for a joint rejection by its EEC partners of the new state, but Turkey extended a grudging recognition.

President Kyprianou, the Greek Cypriot leader, appealed to world leaders to reject the new republic and called for an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council.

The US urged all countries not to grant recognition and in the Commons Sir Geoffrey Howe deplored the unilateral declaration of independence.

From Our Correspondent in Nicosia and Michael Kuiper in London

President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus sent urgent appeals to heads of state last night protesting against the unilateral proclamation of independence announced earlier in the day in the Turkish occupied part of this divided island.

The Turkish decision, reached unanimously during an extraordinary session of the Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly, caught the Cyprus Government and foreign diplomats by surprise.

The general impression was that the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Rauf Denktas, had been bluffing over the past six months when he warned repeatedly he would resort to just such a step.

In a quick reaction the internationally recognized Government of Mr Kyprianou, the Greek Cypriot leader, called for an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council.

"Mr Denktas and his collaborators would not have resorted to this action if there had been no Turkish occupation army in northern Cyprus," Mr Kyprianou said in a proclamation broadcast live by government radio and television stations.

"The international community must finally prove it rejects the law of the jungle," he said.

Mr Kyprianou's official spokesman, Mr Andreas Christofides declared at the same time that Cyprus would try to get the Security Council to impose sanctions against Turkey for supporting Mr Denktas's UDI.

Mr Christofides said Cyprus regards the UDI as a move for the cessation of the Turkish occupied part of the island, something which violates the 1960 independence treaty which is guaranteed jointly by Britain, Greece and Turkey.

He revealed that president Kyprianou had a long telephone conversation with Mrs Thatcher in London as well as with the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreu asking them to face up to their responsibilities as guarantors of the island's independence and territorial integrity.

The announcement was welcomed by a crowd of two to three thousands Turkish Cypriots waiting early in the morning outside the Legislative Assembly building in the Turkish sector of the capital.

The Greek Cypriot side of the island was shocked to realize this might be the final step for the permanent partition of the island.

Turkey had cautioned against such unilateral action and said yesterday that it had been taken by surprise by the declaration.

The Turkish UDI is seen by western diplomats here as a further step in the slow but steady progress toward the hardening of the de facto partition of the northern part of the island in the summer of 1974.

The Turkish Cypriot leadership took the first step a year after the invasion, through the unilateral proclamation of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, an entity that gained no international recognition except from the occupying power, Turkey.

Intercommunal talks for a settlement of the Cyprus problem carried on intermittently since the invasion under United Nations auspices have failed to achieve any progress.

The Turkish Cypriot announcement said the new ministe would be known as "The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus." It added that its establishment would not hinder "but on the contrary facilitate the establishment of a real Federal Republic of Cyprus."

It added that the two island communities were destined to coexist side by side and that the new state was ready "for negotiations on an equal basis with the Greek Cypriot side for a peaceful and durable solution."

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Britain deplores UDI by Denktas

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The British Government made clear yesterday that it did not accept the validity of the declaration of independence by Turkish Cypriots.

Amid intense diplomatic activity after the proclamation in a radio broadcast by Mr Rauf Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot leader, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, deplored the action, saying in the Commons that it amounted to a declaration of secession and was incompatible with the 1960 treaty of guarantee.

Britain, he told MPs, recognized only one Republic of Cyprus. "That remains the position today. In our view this latest move cannot be seen as altering the status of the Turkish Cypriot community."

Sir Geoffrey said the Government would deeply regret it if, as seemed likely, the action provoked a breakdown of the inter-communal talks.

Before his Commons statement, Sir Geoffrey had instructed the ambassador in Ankara to urge the Turkish Government not to associate itself with the move.

The Prime Minister sent a message to President Evren of Turkey, asking him to help to secure a reversal of the declaration. Mrs Thatcher also had a 10-minute telephone conversation with President Kyprianou of Cyprus.

Sir Geoffrey made clear that, in line with British responsibilities as a guarantor power, he was proposing urgent consultations to both the Turkish and Greek governments, other interested governments and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In reply to Mr Denis Healey, Labour's foreign affairs spokesman, who backed the Government's position, he said: "The latest evidence suggests that the Turkish Government has been taken by surprise."

A official statement in Athens last night said Greece had asked its partners both in the Community and in Nato to condemn this "inadmissible action" by the Turkish Cypriots, and to protest to Turkey for condoning it.

Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, asked for an urgent meeting with President Karamanlis to brief him on the situation and on the decisions of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Council.

During the bruising by-election campaign, his opponents accused him of having misused his powers as Minister of Water Affairs 10 years earlier to cause Parliament to write off debts incurred by an irrigation scheme in which he had a financial interest. He denied the allegation.



Mr Heseltine, in a borrowed clean police shirt, is escorted from the building after his much heckled speech.

Cruise warheads arrive amid mounting anger

By Staff Reporters

Nuclear warheads and further cruise missiles are believed to have arrived at the Greenham Common air force base yesterday, during a day of mounting and sometimes violent opposition to the deployment of the United States' weapons in Britain.

At Greenham Common, 141 people were arrested during emotional protests by women peace campaigners. More than 200 people were arrested during a demonstration outside the House of Commons.

Inside the Commons, amid heated exchanges, Mr Neil Kinnock, the Leader of the Opposition, called the Prime Minister a "lucky" of the United States, while Mrs Thatcher refused to say in what circumstances she would agree to the missiles being fired.

Meanwhile, red paint was thrown at Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, before he addressed a meeting of Conservative students at Manchester University. Student leaders deplored the incident, while criticising Mr Heseltine's visit.

Mr Heseltine was outside the students' union in Oxford Road, when he was confronted by a crowd of 200 waiting protesters. Someone in the crowd fired the red paint, which covered his face and hair.

Mr Heseltine looked shaken as detectives rushed him through the crowd into the building, where the paint was removed and Mr Heseltine borrowed a shirt from a police inspector. Outside, demonstrators jeered and shouted "Better red than dead, Michael."

Earlier 50 demonstrators had staged a "die in", bringing traffic to a halt.

Ms Jo White, general secretary of the students' union, said that the union, along with CND and women's groups, did not agree with Mr Heseltine's visit but they did not intend to disrupt the meeting.

Inside the building there was further disruption and many anti-warrior demonstrators were among the 1,000 audience. They interrupted and shouted at Mr Heseltine as he tried to deliver his speech.

Mr Heseltine shouted back: "To those who have tried to prevent this meeting taking place I say I am a representative of a government elected by the British people. You will not stop us or silence us with the rule of the mob. It is not your cause that suffers, it is yours."

Mr Heseltine was delayed by the crowds inside the building for more than half an hour, until more police arrived and he was able to leave by the side door.

Continued on page 2, col 4

Assault on last Arafat refuge

From Robert Fisk, Tripoli, Lebanon

Syrian troops and Palestinian guerrillas launched what appeared to be their final assault on Mr Yasser Arafat's last refuge yesterday, making a tank attack on his only camp at Baddawi and spraying shellfire across the streets of Tripoli where Mr Arafat's men last night were desperately seeking shelter among the civilian population.

While Palestinian officers loyal to Mr Arafat repeatedly claimed that the offensive had been halted, Syrian and Palestinian heavy artillery pounded Tripoli throughout the day, killing at least 13 people and wounding another 75 - most of them civilians - in fierce and apparently indiscriminate shellfire.

One of the city's main hospitals, the Munia, in the centre of Tripoli, was bracketed so closely by shells that the windows in every ward were blown in upon the patients while seven rounds exploded beside the Islamic Hospital as wounded men huddled in the corridors.

When I arrived there during the afternoon, Palestinian guerrillas, doctors, surgeons and a group of crying, panic-stricken women were sheltering in the lobby while a gunman staggered down the street outside, clutching a bandage to his face as blood splashed down his uniform. It was an unusual sight, a mirror image of the siege of West Beirut in the summer of last year but one in which the Palestinians had at last met their most dangerous enemy: themselves.

The Israeli siege of Beirut was a longer, ultimately more merciless affair but the streets of Tripoli yesterday possessed the same gaunt, deserted appearance that the Lebanese capital possessed in 1982, with frightened civilians in its alleyways and rubble across its streets. Mr Ashir Musri, the British-trained Director of the Islamic Hospital, put it all quite bleakly during the afternoon as he sat for safety in an unused surgical laboratory. "I don't know what these people want," he said.

"From time to time, the Palestinians have ceasefires and they break the ceasefires and start killing again. Our hospital is supposed to be neutral ground. There are red crosses on the walls. But we are being shelled."

One reason why the Islamic Hospital might have been under bombardment could be found 200 yards away where Palestinian guerrillas, fighting for Mr Arafat, had set up a gun position. Their artillery in the port had already drawn answering fire down upon the civilian blocks of flats in the area. It was the same old story of a guerrilla army retreating into the streets of a great city while their enemy

Continued on back page, col 3

MacGregor urges tunnel for Severn

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board yesterday made an impassioned plea to the Government to give new encouragement to give capital projects and, at the same time, unveiled a new scheme for a toll tunnel under the river Severn.

Mr MacGregor, a leading advocate of a self-financing cross-Channel tunnel and road link, said: "I don't want the Government to help. I just don't want them to hinder."

As the country emerged from recession, infrastructure projects such as new roads, sewers and bridges created employment and industrial activity, he said at a debate on public investment and economic recovery, organized by *The Times* and Coopers & Lybrand.

It was disclosed at the end of last month that the towers of the Severn Bridge could collapse in certain circumstances. *Business News*, page 15. Debate report, page 16, 17.

Dad's Army actor 'conks out'

By Rupert Morris

The actor who delighted millions in the BBC television series *Dad's Army*, died yesterday as he had lived with a gentle, irreverent humour.

His death announcement in *The Times* reads: "John Le Mesurier wishes it to be known that he conked out on November 13. He sadly misses family and friends."

His wife, Joan, who was at his bedside at Ramsgate Hospital when he died at 7.45am, said he had always been amused by the language of obituary notices, in which people "passed on", or "slipped away peacefully".

Mr Le Mesurier, who was 71, "conked out" after a prolonged abdominal illness. His last words, perhaps addressed in part to the nursing staff, but also according to his friends, with an eye to posterity, were: "It's all been rather lovely."

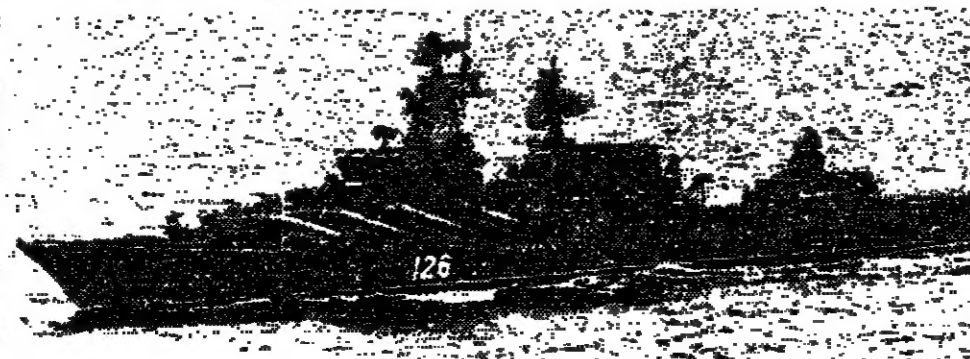
John Le Mesurier, who was born in April 1912, started acting in 1938 and appeared in more than 100 films, and countless television series and plays.

From 1949 until a divorce in 1965, he was married to the comedienne Hattie Jacques. They had two sons, Robin and Kim. Miss Jacques died in 1980. He married his second wife, Joan, in 1966.

As well as his many cherished film roles, which included some of the great Ealing comedies of the 1950s, John Le Mesurier won the Best Television Actor award in 1971 for his portrayal of Kim Philby in the BBC play *Traitor*.

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First sighting of new Soviet cruiser



The Slava, a new class 12,000-ton Russian guided missile cruiser, sailing north-west of Scotland early yesterday. The Slava is armed with 16 long range surface-to-surface SS-N-22 missiles.

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Moderate TUC opinion gathers force against trade union Bill

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Moderate trade union opinion is gathering force against the Government's trade union Bill, it emerged yesterday on the eve of critical internal TUC discussions about links with the Labour Party.

Mr Alistair Graham, general secretary of the largest Civil Service union and a prominent figure in the "new mood of realism" movement in the TUC, told a conference of managers and trade unionists in London: "Such changes that are necessary can be achieved without this legislation."

The TUC's employment policy and organization committee meets this morning to determine what measures it can put forward to prevent Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, legislating to make individual members "contract in" rather than "contract out" of paying the political levy to the Labour Party.

Several proposals are under discussion, but they would all lead to a reduction in the number of trade unionists supporting the party financially.

In his speech to an Industrial Society conference yesterday, Mr Graham, general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, said: "At a time when the trade union movement is under stress, with high unemployment and falling membership, the participation of members in key decisions in unions is an important way of reinforcing the commitment to trade union membership."

He said he was in favour of change by self-regulation. "This Bill meets a political need for this Government, rather than any fundamental industrial need."

Mr Graham gave many recent examples of the Government's pulling back from introducing legislation, in particular over the Stock Exchange, where a deal was struck rather than referral to the Restrictive Practices Court.

He asked: "Why could a similar arrangement not have been struck with the TUC, particularly since there has been concrete evidence of what the press has called 'the new mood of realism' that members of the

general council like myself have built up support for?"

Mr Graham questioned the wisdom of introducing compulsory secret ballots for the election of trade union executive bodies.

He added: "Executive committees with a left-wing majority elected by membership ballot will have an increased sense of authority which could mean they press tough industrial and political policies more strongly than in the past."

Mr John Selwyn Gummer, Minister of State for Employment, clashed yesterday with Lord Scanlon, former president of the engineering union, when Mr Gummer was challenged to say that the trade union Bill would be the Government's last on the unions (the Press Association reports).

If agreement on matters such as the political levy and the right to strike in essential services could not be reached, the Government reserved the right to introduce further legislation, Mr Gummer said.

Eurocommunists rout paper's editors

By Rupert Morris

The editor and deputy editor of the *Morning Star*, the daily newspaper of the Communist Party of Great Britain, were voted off the party executive yesterday.

It was an unprecedented move in an increasingly bitter battle between the hard-line pro-Soviet faction at the paper and the party's more liberal Eurocommunist leadership.

Delegates to the final session of the party's eighth congress were urged yesterday to buy shares in the People's Press Printing Society, the cooperative which owns the paper. That another clear indication of the party leadership's determination to unseat the editor and his political allies.

Mr Tony Chater, the editor, enjoys the support of the society, and the only ways in which the party executive could get him replaced would be either to instruct the society's management committee to dismiss him, which they might

refuse to do, or mobilize support among shareholders to get him ousted at an extraordinary general meeting.

Mr Chater, his deputy, Mr David Whitfield, and the paper's industrial reporter, Mr Mick Costello, formerly the party's industrial organizer, failed to keep their seat on the 42-member executive list of candidates.

It would have been a surprise if they had been elected. None the less their defeat consolidates the Eurocommunist hold on the party in a significant way.

Today's *Morning Star* carries a defiant statement from Mr Chater, saying: "The *Morning Star* will continue to implement the decisions of the annual meetings of the People's Press Printing Society. Accordingly, the *Star* will continue to project the ideas and principles of the Communist Party's programme. The *British Road to Socialism*."

Ministry men for cities

By David Walker

The Department of the Environment has appointed two senior civil servants to run new regional offices in the East Midlands and Tyne and Wear, move certain to be seen by councils as anticipating further controls.

The move reverses the efforts made by the former Secretary of State, Mr Michael Heseltine, to cut the number of civil servants in the eight regional offices jointly acting for the department and the Department of Transport. The Newcastle upon Tyne office was downgraded

into a sub-office of Leeds in 1979.

The present Secretary of State, Mr Patrick Jenkin, has not only restored Newcastle upon Tyne by allocating an official of under-secretary rank, the third most senior Civil Service rank, but also elevated the East Midlands to full regional status by installing an under-secretary in Nottingham.

The decision is being represented as a result of a review of the tasks of the regional offices.

MP queries £1½m cost of bomb trial

From Tim Jones

Cardiff

An MP said last night that he intends to raise questions in the Commons after three men were acquitted in the Welsh bombing trial. After their trial, estimated to have cost £500,000, all three defendants said that the police had deliberately fabricated evidence and made up false confessions because of their republican backgrounds.

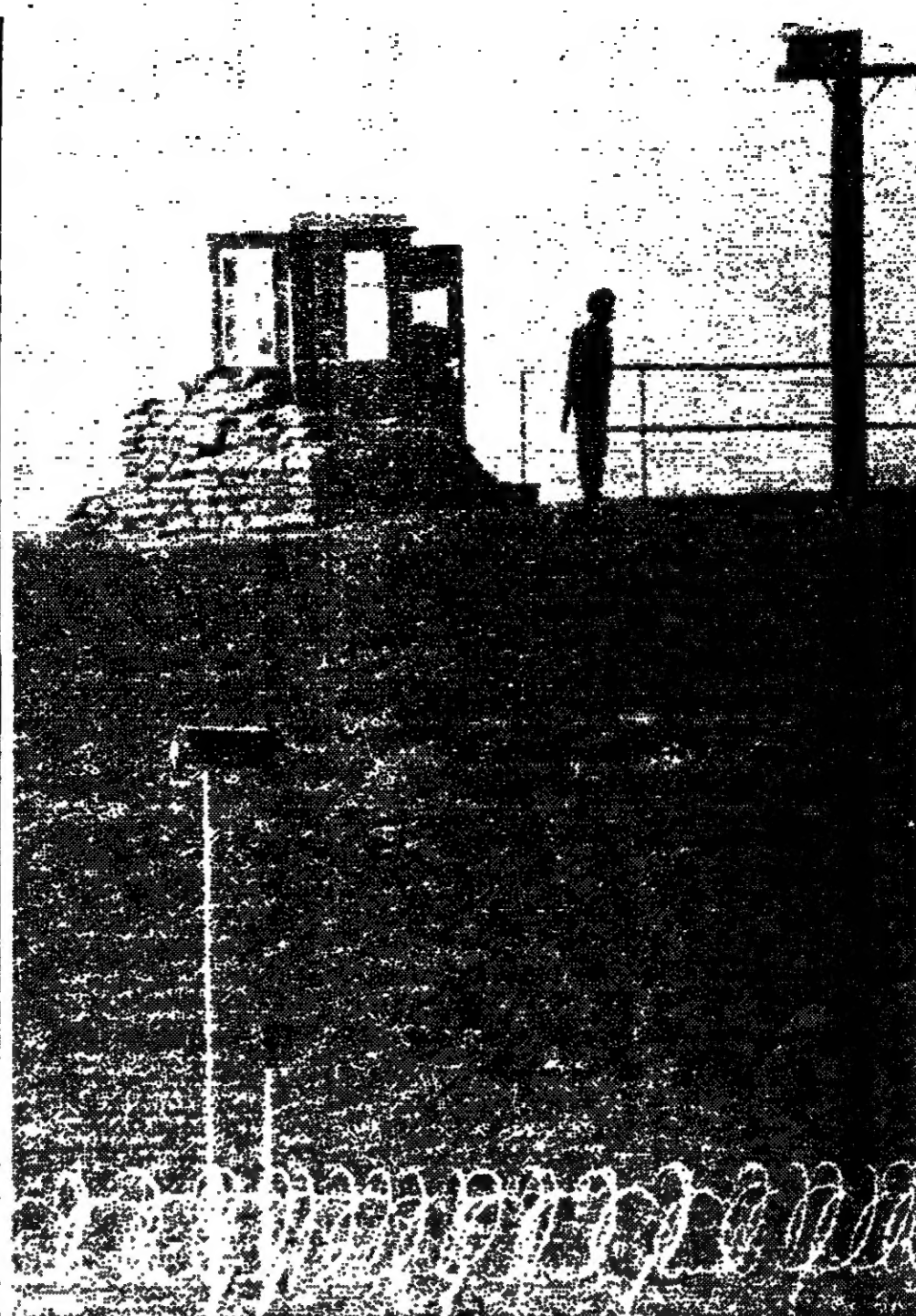
The MP, Mr Dafydd Thomas, said: "The trial has probably been the most expensive in Welsh legal history and I will be asking a series of questions in Parliament about the cost."

After being acquitted, Mr Adrian Stone, aged 25, of Caerphilly, Mid Glamorgan, who has spent six months in custody awaiting trial, said: "The law must be changed to put a time limit on how long someone can be detained like this. The case has been the best possible argument for the jury system, particularly when some judges wanted to abolish it to speed up justice."

Mr Stone and two other men, Mr Robert Griffiths, aged 31, and Mr David Burns, aged 25, were all cleared of conspiracy to cause damage and of individual explosives charges.

The prosecution had alleged that the defendants were members of the Workers' Army of the Welsh Republic, which had claimed responsibility for bombing attacks in England and Wales.

The jury found Brian Mostyn Rees, aged 30, a computer sales representative, of Lewisham, south-east London, not guilty of conspiring to cause an explosion, but guilty of possessing detonators.



An armed US Marine stands guard at the Greenham Common base yesterday after the missile warheads were flown in (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Anger as warheads arrive

Continued from page 1

Mr Richard Sassoon, of Manchester University Conservatives said they were disgusted by the protests, which were not perpetrated by CND but by student members of the Socialist Workers' group.

He said that CND was opposed to what had happened. Mr Richard Weaver, of Manchester University CND, later added that the disruption

was regretted. He also blamed the Socialist Workers students and the Revolutionary Communist group.

Eight cruise warheads are believed to have arrived at the Greenham Common base yesterday amid the tightest security ever seen there. Hundreds of paratroopers surrounded eight packages as they were lifted from a Starliner plane.

An official spokesman refused to say whether the packages were the 2701 warheads capable of a 200 kiloton explosion, 16 times the power of the Hiroshima bomb, but the security precautions highlighted their sensitivity.

Earlier a Galaxy transport plane landed and was immediately

ringed by troops as six crates, similar to those used to bring in the missiles on Monday, were unloaded and driven to the silos.

Mounted police from the Metropolitan Police force used their horses for crowd control for the first time at the base. They used them to try to force women out of the road, where they stood linking arms and singing peace songs in unison with others sitting immediately in front of the main gate to block vehicles leaving.

Some 200 demonstrators were arrested outside the Houses of Parliament last night after they had blocked the two gates at the Commons Members' entrance.

Minister attacks 'no charge' NHS

By Nicholas Timmins, Health Service Correspondent

The National Health Service cannot be subjected to some "great conservation order" in which nothing changes and changing needs go unmet, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said yesterday.

Speaking at an emergency conference in London of Community Health Councils, at which he was criticised over NHS spending and manpower cuts, Mr Clarke said that old facilities and redundant hospitals had to go to create resources elsewhere for the elderly, the

mentally ill and the handicapped, and to provide new facilities for under-provided areas in the suburbs of the cities and where the population was growing.

Mr Clarke was heckled with cries of "rubbish" and "no charge" by a health council member from Liverpool, who said patients were having to wait for beds in the reception of the Royal Liverpool Hospital because the hospital was so full. Mr Clarke responded that

spending on the NHS has risen by 17.5 per cent above the retail price index since 1979.

To cries of protests Mr Clarke said that London had a surplus of hundreds of acute beds. Despite the Chancellor's spending cuts in July, he said, spending by hospital authorities as a whole remained the same as it was last year, although the redistribution programme meant some health authorities faced reductions to release funds for other areas.

EEC farm support levies should be tougher, report says

Urgent action to restrict EEC farm support to a level consistent with Community demand is recommended in a report published today by the Lords Select Committee on the European Communities.

Its favoured method is to enlarge and strengthen the system of so-called guarantee thresholds, whereby all production over a specified level would not only fail to qualify for support but would be subjected, in some cases, to penal levies.

The report suggests that the levy which the Commission has proposed on surplus dairy production "should begin to bite if pursued consistently over a period of years", but that it is not "sufficiently tough to meet the pressing problems of surplus and budgetary cost".

The commission's proposed penalty for cereal overproduction is not "sufficiently rigorous to bring about the reduction in acreage necessary to eliminate, or drastically reduce, the mounting surplus", it says.

The provision of an assured market for agricultural output through intervention buying and export refunds is a cornerstone of the intent in the Treaty of Rome to keep farmers' incomes in line with earnings elsewhere in the Community, the report observes.

"But because the Council of Ministers has for so many years failed to adopt a more prudent approach to pricing, which would have tended to discourage production and keep the surpluses within manageable bounds, the cost of operating the policy is now outstripping the growth of revenue", it says.

"Indeed it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the whole future of the common agricultural policy will be put in jeopardy if drastic measures are not taken now."

Supply Controls, eighth report of the House of Lords European Communities, Session 1982-83: HL 35 (Stationery Office, £10.55).

Separate dairy finance demand

Conservative critics of the European Community want dairy farming to be removed from the Community's price support system, and each member state left to finance its own nation's dairy sector as it wishes, subject to the approval of the commission (our Political Editor writes).

In proposals which it intends to urge upon ministers, the European Reform Group of Conservative backbench MPs points out that milk and milk products are the costliest part of the common agricultural policy.

It says that the removal of that spending would end the Community's cash crisis and, since of £2,155m spent on dairy farming in 1982 only £218m was spent in the United Kingdom, the change would alter the present budget imbalance in Britain's favour.

Trade union leaders said yesterday that they would seek total union support in preventing the import of UHT and sterilised milk from the Community. The long-standing ban on imports is due to be lifted tomorrow, at the direction of the European Court, provided that the Commons assents to the Government's new regulations tonight.

New drive on car tax evasion

By Our Political Reporter

The Government is to step up its campaign of "blitzes" against car tax dodgers, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, made clear yesterday.

Her statement, coupled with the disclosure that prosecution of offenders will be 50 per cent higher this year than last, comes after the extensive publicity given to a report from the Comptroller and Auditor General last week revealing that more than a million excise duty offences went unpunished in 1982.

Mrs Chalker said in a parliamentary written reply that the number of reports followed up this year would be 62 per cent higher than last year's level and that recovery of back duty, fines, penalties and costs is expected to be some £13.5m, compared with £10.5m in 1982.

The Department of Transport has for the past two years, in cooperation with the police, been selecting given areas and announcing two weeks in advance that they are about to clamp down on dodgers. Drivers stopped in this period who have no valid excise licence are automatically prosecuted.

Atom waste lorry in M6 crash

A transporter carrying a nuclear waste flask from Sellafield, (Windscale) in Cumbria, collided yesterday with an articulated lorry on the M6 at Southwite, near Carlisle. It was on a journey between the nuclear reprocessing plant and Chapelcote nuclear power station in Dumfriesshire.

British Nuclear Fuels (BNF), which operates both plants, said the 50-ton flask, normally used to carry irradiated fuel, was empty.

BNF issued an assurance later about the safety of nuclear transporters.

The worst accident that could happen on a motorway is a lorry crash, that has happened, and the flask was not damaged at all. It is safe and that is what we have been saying all along," a spokesman said.

Radio Times union threat

The *Radio Times* could be shut down next week, according to Mr John Mitchell, secretary of the London branch of the printing union Sogat '82. He said that he would urge his executive next Monday to call a halt to its printing.

The British Printing and Communications Corporation, which prints 600,000 of the three-million circulation *Radio Times* at its Park Royal works, has decided to close part of the plant, with the loss of 400 jobs, after prolonged negotiations over productivity and redundancies.

Sex killing theory

A lecturer in law, Mr Michael Corkery, aged 36, whose body was found on an industrial estate in Northampton on Saturday, may have been the victim of a sexual killing, the police said yesterday.

The police were unable to confirm that Mr Corkery, who lived with his mother in Queen Anne Street, New Bradwell, Buckinghamshire, attended a professional meeting in Northampton on Friday evening.

Telecom defers dismissals date

British Telecom yesterday further extended a deadline for the threatened dismissal of 57 members of the Post Office Engineering Union (POEU) who took action against the privatization of the state-owned company.

The management said a decision on their future would be taken "in the light of" the reconvened POEU national conference last week.

£30,000 fine for student protest

Students at Warwick University in Coventry have been "fined" £30,000 for violence during a visit two weeks ago to the campus by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

The penalty imposed by the University Senate removes 10 per cent from next year's grant to the Warwick students union.

Overseas selling prices
22.75p 25p 28p 30p 32p 35p 38p 40p 42p 45p 48p 50p 52p 55p 58p 60p 62p 65p 68p 70p 72p 75p 78p 80p 82p 85p 88p 90p 92p 95p 98p 100p 102p 105p 108p 110p 112p 115p 118p 120p 122p 125p 128p 130p 132p 135p 138p 140p 142p 145p 148p 150p 152p 155p 158p 160p 162p 165p 168p 170p 172p 175p 178p 180p 182p 185p 188p 190p 192p 195p 198p 200p 202p 205p 208p 210p 212p 215p 218p 220p 222p 225p 228p 230p 232p 235p 238p 240p 242p 245p 248p 250p 252p 255p 258p 260p 262p 265p 268p 270p 272p 275p 278p 280p 282p 285p 288p 290p 292p 295p 298p 300p 302p 305p 308p 310p 312p 315p 318p 320p 322p 325p 328p 330p 332p 335p 338p 340p 342p 345p 348p 350p 352p 355p 358p 360p 362p 365p 368p 370p 372p 375p 378p 380p 382p 385p 388p 390p 392p 395p 398p 400p 402p 405p 408p 410p 412p 415p 418p 420p 422p 425p 428p 430p 432p 435p 438p 440p 442p 445p 448p 450p 452p 455p 458p 460p 462p 465p 468p 470p 472p 475p 478p 480p 482p 485p 488p 490p 492p 495p 498p 500p 502p 505p 508p 510p 512p 515p 518p 520p 522p 525p 528p 530p 532p 535p 538p 540p 542p 545p 548p 550p 552p 555p 558p 560p 562p 565p 568p 570p 572p 575p 578p 580p 582p 585p 588p 590p 592p 595p 598p 600p 602p 605p 608p 610p 612p 615p 618p 620p 622p 625p 628p 630p 632p 635p 638p 640p 642p 645p 648p 650p 652p 655p 658p 660p 662p 665p 668p 670p 672p 675p 678p 680p 682p 685p 688p 690p 692p 695p 698p 700p 702p 705p 708p 710p 712p 715p 718p 720p 722p 725p 728p 730p 732p 735p 738p 740p 742p 745p 748p 750p 752p 755p 758p 760p 762p 765p 768p 770p 772p 775p 778p 780p 782p 785p 788p 790p 792p 795p 798p 800p 802p 805p 808p 810p 812p 815p 818p 820p 822p 825p 828p 830p 832p 835p 838p 840p 842p 845p 848p 850p 852p 855p 858p 860p 862p 865p 868p 870p 872p 875p 878p 880p 882p 885p 888p 890p 892p 895p 898p 900p 902p 905p 908p 910p 912p 915p 918p 920p 922p 925p 928p 930p 932p 935p 938p 940p 942p 945p 948p 950p 952p 955p 958p 960p 962p 965p 968p 970p 972p 975p 978p 980p 982p 985p 988p 990p 992p 995p 998p 1000p 1002p 1005p 1008p 1010p 1012p 1015p 1018p 1020p 1022p 1025p 1028p 1030p 1032p 1035p 1038p 1040p 1042p 1045p 1048p 1050p 1052p 1055p 1058p 1060p 1062p 1065p 1068p 1070p 1072p 1075p 1078p 1080p 1082p 1085p 1088p 1090p 1092p 1095p 1098p 1100p 1102p 1105p 1108p 1110p 1112p 1115p 1118p 1120p 1122p 1125p 1128p 1130p 1132p 1135p 1138p 1140p 1142p 1145p 1148p 1150p 1152p 1155p 1158p 1160p 1162p 1165p 1168p 1170p 1172p 1175p 1178p 1180p 1182p 1185p 1188p 1190p 1192p 1195p 1198p 1200p 1202p 1205p 1208p 1210p 1212p 1215p 1218p 1220p 1222p 1225p 1228p 1230p 1232p 1235p 1238p 1240p 1242p 1245p 1248p 1250p 1252p 1255p 1258p 1260p 1262p 1265p 1268p 1270p 1272p 1275p 1278p 1280p 1282p 1285p 1288p 1290p 1292p 1295p 1298p 1300p 1302p 1305p 1308p 1310p 1312p 1315p 1318p 1320p 1322p 1325p 1328p 1330p 1332p 1335p 1338p 1340p 1342p 1345p 1348p 1350p 1352p 1355p 1358p 1360p 1362p 1365p 1368p 1370p 1372p 1375p 1378p 1380p 1382p 1385p 1388p 1390p 1392p 1395p 1398p 1400p 1402p 1405p 1408p 1410p 1412p 1415p 1418p 1420p 1422p 1425p 1428p 1430p 1432p 1435p 1438p 1440p 1442p 1445p 1448p 1450p 1452p 1455p 1458p 1460p 1462p 1465p 1468p 1470p 1472p 1475p 1478p 1480p 1482p 1485p 1488p 1490p 1492p 1495p 1498p 1500p 1502p 1505p 1508p 1510p 1512p 1515p 1518p 1520p 1522p 1525p 1528p 1530p 1532p 1535p 1538p 1540p 1542p 1545p 1548p 1550p 1552p 1555p 1558p 1560p 1562p 1565p 1568p 1570p 1572p 1575p 1578p 1580p 1582p 1585p 1588p 1590p 1592p 1595p 1598p 1600p 1602p 1605p 1608p 1610p 1612p 1615p 1618p 1620p 1622p 1625p 1628p 1630p 1632p 1635p 1638p 1640p 1642p 1645p 1648p 1650p 1652p 1655p 1658p 1660p 1662p 1665p 1668p 1670p 1672p 1675p 1678p 1680p 1682p 1685p 1688p 1690p 1692p 1695p 1698p 1700p 1702p 1705p 1708p 1710p 1712p 1715p 1718p 1720p 1722p 1725p 1728p 1730p 1732p 1735p 1738p 1740p 1742p 1745p 1748p 1750p 1752p 1755p 1758p 1760p 1762p 1765p 1768p 1770p 1772p 1775p 1778p 1780p 1782p 1785p 1788p 1790p 1792p 1795p 1798p 1800p 1802p 1805p 1808p 1810p 1812p 1815p 1818p 1820p 1822p 1825p 1828p 1830p 1832p 1835p 1838p 1840p 1842p 1845p 1848p 1850p 1852p 1855p 1858p 1860p 1862p 1865p 1868p 1870p 1872p 1875p 1878p 1880p 1882p 1885p 1888p 1890p 1892p 1895p 1898p 1900p 1902p 1905p 1908p 1910p 1912p 1915p 1918p 1920p 1922p 1925p 1928p 1930p 1932p 1935p 1938p 1940p 1942p 1945p 1948p 1950p 1952p 1955p 1958p 1960p 1962p 1965p 1968p 1970p 1972p 1975p 1978p 1980p 1982p 1985p 1988p 1990p 1992p 1995p 1998p 2000p 2002p 2005p 2008p 2010p 2012p 2015p 2018p 2020p 2022p 2025p 2028p 2030p 2032p 2035p 2038p 2040p 2042p 2045p 2048p 2050p 2052p 2055p 2058p 2060p 2062p 2065p 2068p 2070p 2072p 2075p 2078p 2080p 2082p 2085p 2088p 2090p 2092p 2095p 2098p 2100p 2102p 2105p 2108p 2110p 2112p 2115p 2118p 2120p 2122p 2125p 2128p 2130p 2132p 2135p 2138p 2140p 2142p 2145p 2148p 2150p 2152p 2155p 2158p 2160p 2162p 2165p 2168p 2170p 2172p 2175p 2178p 2180p 2182p 2185p 2188p 2190p 2192p 2195p 2198p 2200p 2202p 2205p 2208p 2210p 2212p 2215p 2218p 2220p 2222p 2225p 2228p 2230p 2232p 2235p 2238p 2240p 2242p 2245p 2248p 2250p 2252p 2255p 2258p 2260p 2262p 2265p 2268p 2270p 2272p 2275p 2278p 2280p 2282p 2285p 2288p 2290p 2292p 2295p 2298p 2300p 2302p 2305p 2308p 2310p 2312p 2315p 2318p 2320p 2322p 2325p 2328p 2330p 2332p 2335p 2338p 2340p 2342p 2345p 2348p 2350p 2352p 2355p 2358p 2360p 2362p 2365p 2368p 2370p 2372p 2375p 2378p 2380p 2382p 2385p 2388p 2390p

Girls School Association

Education system fails to allow girls to reach potential, Joseph says

From Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, Harrogate

Girls receive an inadequate education because they are not reaching their potential at school and are therefore cut off from certain job opportunities, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday.

In a key speech on girls' education, the first he has made on the subject, Sir Keith said that girls were entitled to expect better from the education system.

"The facts are disquieting," he told the Girls' Schools Association conference in Harrogate, North Yorkshire. "At all stages of the education process girls fail to reach their potential."

Concentrating on mathematics, science, and technology, Sir Keith pointed to the statistics. Only 21 per cent of those taking first degrees in science are girls, and the figure is 7 per cent for those taking degrees in engineering and technology.

Most girls reading science are in the biological sciences. That is not where the jobs lie. In further education, girls opt for courses in commerce, catering and secretarial skills. Few choose technology or science courses. At school, girls do better than boys at English O level and CSE examinations. But in mathematics the picture is different. In 1981, 24 per cent of girls passed mathematics CSE or O level compared with 30 per cent of boys. Twice as many boys as girls take mathematics A levels. Three times as many boys as girls take physics O levels.

Where science is concerned, boys are better able than girls to apply scientific concepts and use what they have learnt to solve problems. The minister wondered if boys were getting more science education than girls. He said that during their secondary education girls may be put off taking subjects that are regarded as male preserves.

"It goes without saying that schools should take specific steps to counteract such pressures. Girls should not be allowed to feel that it is abnormal or in some way socially unacceptable to take subjects previously regarded as 'masculine'."

Referring to research undertaken by the Assessment of Performance Unit, he said that

girls were in fact better at some mathematical skills than boys. They are better at computation while boys are better at spatial skills such as area, volumes, and lengths.

Coeducational boarding schools which recommend that sixth-form girls should take the contraceptive pill are exposing them to physical and psychological danger, according to Mrs Pauline Mathias, president of the association.

She refused to name the independent schools she knows that recommend the Pill to their girls, but Mrs Mathias, headmistress of More House School in London, said that girls of 16 should not be encouraged to take it because they are emotionally immature and because of the risk of cancer, thrombosis, infertility, or weight gain.

She told the Girls' School Association conference that such schools did not feature the Pill in the prospectus list of requirements, along with indoor shoes and a duvet. "It gives a new meaning to the expression 'the hidden curriculum'," she said.

"Strangely, I have not yet found a school which recommends reversible vasectomy for boys entering the sixth form." Mrs Mathias said. "Society puts great pressure on the young to be sexually experienced, and the ones who have to 'pick up the tabs' are the girls," she said. "They are the ones who suffer most and I don't think the schools should connive at it."

In another part of her speech Mrs Mathias criticized coeducation for not improving opportunities for girls because in

some cases it restricted the range of subjects offered to them. Nor did it enable boys and girls to make better adult relationships.

Most girls had to role-model before they could envisage themselves in positions of authority. "The spread of coeducation, which could have helped greatly in this process, has done the reverse."

Girls must be prepared to tackle technological innovation and information processing, Lady Platt of Writtle, chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission, told the association.

She said that women could be in the forefront of developments in industry, provided they acquired the knowledge



Diplomatic arrival: Mr Charles Price, the new American Ambassador, arriving at Heathrow airport yesterday with his wife Carol and two of his five children, Melissa and Charles. Mr Price, formerly Ambassador to Belgium, succeeds Mr John Lewis (Photographs: Bill Wainwright)

Cinema firm plans larger film output

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Plans to produce five new British feature films each year were unveiled yesterday by Thorn EMI as the company expressed confidence about the future of the cinema industry.

Miss Verity Lambert, the company's director of production, said that most of the company's films will be budgeted between \$5m and \$10m although the price may be higher for exceptional projects.

The company is to back *Illegal Aliens*, a comedy written by Mel Smith and Griff Rhys-Jones, from BBC Television's *Not The Nine O'Clock News*; *Dream Child*, a Dennis Potter version of *Alice in Wonderland* directed by Gavin Millar; *Comfort & Joy*, written and directed by Bill Forsyth; and work had been completed on a thriller, *Slagground*.

Solicitors study plan to advertise

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Moves to allow solicitors to advertise are being considered by the Law Society. Proposals for the change, which come before the society's council tomorrow, coincide with an attack by Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, on restriction of competition that could lead to buyers paying more when buying a house.

Sir Gordon said that, despite a Monopolies and Mergers Commission recommendation in 1976, the society would still not allow a company to advertise, even in a discreet way. The proposals to be considered tomorrow, which are likely to be resisted by the conservative rearguard of the society, would allow solicitors to advertise in local newspapers the type of work they do and to day that a written estimate for it would be given on request.

The advertising taboo will be broken in the spring with the publication by the society of

30,000 copies of regional directories, which will be available to the public in libraries and elsewhere. The directories will contain details of work firms do such as criminal or housing matters, wills, conveyancing, and taxation.

The society says that the monopoly is rather like a closed shop, entry to which, unlike that to most closed shops, is gained not simply by application and the subjective views of the governing body, but rather by a test of ability through training and examination which is open to all.

A Bristol solicitor is asking the Divisional Court on Friday to let him apply for leave for a judicial review of a ban by the society on advertisements of a new scheme he wanted to introduce. Under it, clients with minor legal problems would have done most of the work themselves, but would have had help in letter drafting and technicalities.

The abolition by the Lord Chancellor in 1973 of a scale of charges for conveyancing has resulted in price competition, the society says. It estimates that conveyancing charges are about 13 per cent lower than 10 years ago.

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A breakfast toast to a robust new Beaujolais

By Robin Young

In the wine trade's annual festival of liquid logistics, more than five million bottles of Beaujolais Nouveau came rushing from France to Britain in time for breakfast yesterday. Small quantities arrived at their destinations by means as various as executive jet, helicopter, Ferrari, horse and cart, and even elephant, but the vast majority came by the container-laden in ferry boats which were carrying nothing but Beaujolais Nouveau.

The first juggernauts were rolling off at Dover by quarter past midnight, just 75 minutes after the official moment for the commercial release of the Beaujolais region's new wine in France. The first wine was being served in London at Splitz restaurant and wine bar in Covent Garden by 12.43 am, having been flown from Calais to Southend and then driven by limousine to London.

Though making is officially discouraged, one P & O ferry from Boulogne was almost fully booked by 160 cars participating in a Beaujolais rally organized by the British Automobile Racing Club.

By 7 am Beaujolais was widely available to bibulous breakfasters around Britain. On Waterloo station, commuters fought each other to the ground in a scrum for free samples offered by the wine chain, Bottoms Up. But, after tasting more than a score of the new wines, Miss Jane MacQuitty, *The Times* wine correspondent, said: "This is one of the best nouveau vintages I have ever tasted. You can compare it to 1978."

"The '83s have a good, deep purple colour, a fine bouquet, and robust, fruity flavour. So far I have had only two wines which seemed a little too tannic and full-bodied, and that is not a fault: it only means they will be better after Christmas. "Quality is much more consistent than last year, and much better too. I cannot remember a year when I felt such enthusiasm for the new wines."

Grammars backed by parents

Strong support for the old grammar and secondary modern system of schooling is disclosed in a public opinion poll conducted by Gallop to coincide with a television programme tonight on education standards.

The survey, based on a sample of 957 people, found that 54 per cent thought children were likely to get the best all-round education in grammar and secondary modern schools. Thirty-five per cent chose the comprehensive school system for that reason, and 10 per cent did not know.

The poll, carried out for Channel 4's *20-20* Vision programme, is thought to be the first of its kind. The research showed that 61 per cent of people thought children were "most likely to achieve the best examination results of which he or she is capable" in the selective results of which he or she is capable" in the selective schools. Twenty-five per cent thought comprehensives were the schools in which the best examination results could be achieved, and 14 per cent did not know.

Thirty-five per cent wanted the present number of grammar, secondary modern, and comprehensive schools to stay the same; 31 per cent wanted fewer comprehensives and more grammar and secondary modern schools, and 10 per cent more comprehensives.

Sixth formers taking the Pill 'in danger'

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She refused to name the independent schools she knows that recommend the Pill to their girls, but Mrs Mathias, headmistress of More House School in London, said that girls of 16 should not be encouraged to take it because they are emotionally immature and because of the risk of cancer, thrombosis, infertility, or weight gain.

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Mathias: "Girls face risk of cancer."

Chemists fight threat 'to cut profit'

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Patients with prescriptions will have to wait for their drugs and fewer chemists' shops will open late if the Government approves a threatened cut in pharmacists' profits, high street chemists said yesterday.

The Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee, which represents 9,600 chemists, said that Government plans to reduce by half, to 8p, the profit they make on each prescription dispensed.

Mr David Sharpe, chairman of the committee, said the result would be that chemists would

have to cut the range of drugs and size of stocks they held. He said many chemists could supply about 97 per cent of prescriptions over the counter. But if drug stocks were reduced more patients would have to face tramping round looking for the drug they need, or would have to return later or the next day for their prescription.

The Department of Health and Social Security, however, said that no figure had yet been fixed for pharmacists' profits next year, when the present

contract runs out. The pharmacists had been invited for talks on the profit margin element of their contract before a wider-ranging meeting with ministers. At the centre of the dispute is differences between the department and the chemists on how large a stock of drugs they hold. The profit payment includes an element for interest on the stockholding, which is set at seven weeks' supply. The department believes, however, that chemists in fact hold only five weeks' supply.

Banks' return means easier home loans

By Peter Wilson-Smith

House-buyers should find it easier to arrange a mortgage in the new year with the return of the big banks to the mortgage market.

Trustee Savings Bank Group announced yesterday that it is reserving £350m for home loans during the bank's new financial year, which begins on November 21. The group has lent about £900m in the mortgage market but, in common with the other banks, has been unable to

satisfy all the demand for mortgages in the past year. Lloyds Bank also announced recently that it would be returning to the mortgage market in the new year. It has been lending at a rate of about £55m to £40m a month and by the end of the year it expects to have lent about £2,000m.

Midland Bank is also believed to be considering increasing its mortgage lending next year.

'Innocent' Broadmoor man free

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr John Walters, who was jailed for four years in 1973 for a crime he continues to deny, was released from Broadmoor special hospital yesterday, after more than 10 years' detention. The case was described as extraordinary yesterday, by Mr Tom Sargent, former secretary of Justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists, which has campaigned for seven years on Mr Walters' behalf.

Throughout his confinement Mr Walters has maintained that he was innocent of the charge of sexual assault on a woman in a London suburban train for which he originally received a four-year sentence. But his claims of innocence were regarded as a delusion and he was considered untreatable because he had not come to terms with his guilt, Mr Sargent said.

Instead of being released after his original sentence, Mr Walters was held for a total of ten and a half years. Now he is a free man, after opinions given by two psychiatrists, one of them called in to give an independent view, Mr Sargent said.

The BBC1 television programme *Rough Justice* said in April, 1982, that Mr Walters almost certainly did not commit the crime for which he was sentenced and presented new evidence in his favour, which *The Times* reported.

Mr Walters's case was also



Mr John Walters yesterday: Free, and maintaining his innocence (Photograph: Orde Eliason).

summarized in the first of the latest series of programmes. He watched it in Broadmoor on October 19.

Still maintaining his innocence, Mr Walters said yesterday that although he was

released "with no strings attached", he would be seeing voluntarily a psychiatrist and probation officer, to help him to re-adjust to the outside world.

"The next battle is to clear my name," Mr Walters said.

Man wins right to be paid in cash

Mr Trevor Johnson, a Yorkshire service engineer, has finally won a dispute with his employers over his insistence on being paid weekly in cash instead of by monthly cheque.

For almost two years Mr Johnson, aged 46, of Hay Beck Lane, Woodkirk, Dewsbury, has refused to accept his monthly cheque. But his employers have now agreed to let him draw his pay in cash from a local bank, starting next month.

The trouble started when Hobart Manufacturing, of Leeds, food machinery makers, decided to switch from a weekly wage packet to computerized monthly pay cheques. The other 780 employees agreed, but Mr Johnson insisted that he was entitled to cash.

Since then he has been taken to court for non-payment of rates and his gas and electricity supplies have been cut off even though his pay cheques were going into a special account that eventually reached £7,000.

Cloze assets to remain frozen

The High Court refused yesterday to free £4m on the mainland assets of Stype Investments (Jersey), the settlement set up by Sir Charles Cloze shortly before his death in July, 1979.

Mr Justice Vinelott dismissed an application by Stype to vary the terms of an asset-freezing order to allow it to comply with a High Court judgement that it must pay £4m to the Official Solicitor, due under a mortgage agreement. Stype's application was opposed by the Inland Revenue.

THIS NEWSPAPER HAS ONLY ONE SPACE BIG ENOUGH TO TELL YOU ALL ABOUT MINOLTA'S UNIQUE ZOOM PHOTOCOPIER.

Helen Smith inquest may cost £100,000

The final bill for the Helen Smith inquest could be almost £100,000, Mr John Gurnell, the leader of West Yorkshire County Council said yesterday. That includes an estimated £48,346 in fees for Sir David Napley and Mr Harold Fowler, the solicitors.

The county council had agreed to pay all reasonable costs for the inquest into the death of the nurse aged 23 who died in 1979 in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, after an illegal drinks party.

Coroner's warning over 'human drug capsule'

Mr Ian Fuller, aged 22, a labourer, who smuggled heroin in his stomach, died in agony, Battersee Coroner's Court in south London was told yesterday. Some of the hundreds of capsules he swallowed at the end of a holiday in India burst when he got home after the flight to Britain.

Mr Fuller, of St Helier Avenue, Morden, described as a human capsule, brought £48,000 worth of the drug into the country in 375 containers wrapped in rubber, the inquest heard. He fooled customs officers, only to collapse and die two days later, before he could deliver his cargo.

Recording a verdict of misadventure, the coroner, Dr Paul Knapman said: "If you are a courier of a drug of death your intimate body search may be by a pathologist in a mortuary. This is a warning to those people."

Cooperative sold

Unicorn Shirts, of Tamerton, Somerset, a shirt factory set up as a workers' cooperative by the Transport and General Workers' Union two years ago, has been sold to a Manchester shirt manufacturer for about £70,000.

Centenary candle

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, will light the first of a worldwide chain of candles tomorrow at the start of celebrations for next year's centenary of Tynbee Hall, the voluntary social service settlement in east London.

THIS ONE. I want to know more about the world's first Zoom copier. The Minolta EP450Z.

EP450Z

MINOLTA

PARLIAMENT November 15 1983

Cruise missiles coming in over long period

DEFENCE

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, in an angry clash in the Commons over the arrival of cruise missiles, told Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, that he was talking rubbish when he maintained that in the light of recent events, the days when Mrs Thatcher's credentials on multilateral disarmament could be accepted were over.

Mr Kinnock, in calling on the Prime Minister to confirm that all the cruise missiles had arrived at Greenham Common, asked: Will she tell the House the circumstances in which she would be prepared, if President Reagan bothered to ask her, to sanction the use of those missiles?

Mrs Thatcher: The cruise missiles will be coming in over quite a long period. Mr Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, promised to inform the House when the first arrived and did so.

It would be of the greatest possible use to the Soviet Union to know the precise circumstances on which the Government would not normally help a potential aggressor in that way. The Labour Government never did so, and I do not intend to have a worse record than they had.

Mr Kinnock: Is she still prepared, in the light of recent events, to accept an utterly inferior status in what we previously thought was an alliance? Can she not tell the difference between dependence and alliance? Does she not know the difference between the status of a partner in Nato and a lackey to the Americans?

Mrs Thatcher: I know the difference between unilateral disarmament which he espouses and multilateral disarmament which President Reagan... (Loud Conservative cheers and Labour protests).

Mr Kinnock: There have been times in the past when we could accept her credentials on multilateral disarmament. Those days, in the light of recent events, are now past. (Loud Labour cheers and Conservative protests).

Mrs Thatcher: He is talking absolute rubbish. (Conservative cheers). The arrangements for the American nuclear weapons now on our soil are precisely those which applied in the lifetime of the Labour

Government and satisfied all previous Labour prime ministers. They have been applied to cruise missiles and, as President Reagan has indicated, it would be a joint decision before they were ever used. As he has said, that is tantamount to a British veto on their use.

Mr Kinnock: These are fundamental questions. Nobody - not President Reagan, nor any of staff, not us on this side of the house, not the British people - believes that there is joint determination over cruise missiles.

Mrs Thatcher: Maybe he has doubts, but previous Labour prime ministers did not. Neither he nor some of his colleagues were very forthright or forward in protesting against the continuous stationing of SS20s by the Soviet Union during the disarmament talks.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP: These of us in favour of dual key for cruise missiles will not allow this to become a source of anti-Americanism, nor will we allow our advocacy of that to undermine the bargaining position of Nato in trying to achieve a reduction of SS20s.

Will the Prime Minister give an assurance not only that the negotiations are going on until the end of December, but that the Government will consult the United States about reducing the amount of Pershing which are to be deployed. That would be one way of showing restraint in the deployment of cruise missiles - that we recognize the strength of Soviet feeling against Pershing.

Mrs Thatcher: Negotiations continued in Geneva this (Tuesday) morning and we hope that they will still continue, and that if a satisfactory agreement is not reached by the end of December, they will continue into next year.

There are a number of proposals on the table which require serious consideration. Should the total number of cruise and Pershing missiles be diminished because agreement has been reached on a lower number, the same proportion between cruise and Pershing will be retained.

Parliament today
Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on home improvement grants. Lords (2.15): Debates on Cyprus; unemployment; and on taxation of artists.

Britain to have talks with allies after Turkish declaration

CYPRUS

The British Government deplored the action by the Turkish community in Cyprus this morning in making what amounted to a declaration of secession. Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in a statement to the Commons.

We have issued a statement (he said) which makes it clear that this is incompatible with the 1960 treaties.

He said: Our position has always been that we recognize only one Republic of Cyprus. That remains the position today. In our view this latest move cannot be seen as altering the status of the Turkish Cypriot community. We would deeply regret it if, as seems all too likely, this action provokes the breakdown of the inter-communal talks and the consultations carried out by the Secretary General of the United Nations. Both have had our full support.

There have for some time been reports that a move of this sort was being contemplated by the Turkish Cypriot community. We have throughout made it clear, most recently both to Mr Denktaş personally and at a high level in Ankara, that we would strongly disapprove such a move. It must be a matter for deep regret that these representations have apparently been disregarded.

Our Ambassador at Ankara has this morning, on my instructions, called on the Turkish Government not to associate itself with this move by the Turkish Cypriot authorities. We shall consult urgently with other interested governments and also with the Secretary General of the United Nations, who has been playing a key role in the search for a peaceful solution to the long standing Cyprus problem.

In addition, we are approaching the President of the Security Council with a view to securing an early meeting.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Glik (Knowsley, North, Lab): All those statements are factually incorrect. First, there is no evidence of doctor or nurse redundancies. Second, there is every evidence that regional chambers have accepted the targets and will work towards those targets, so there is no question about them being forced to do so.

The cuts and reductions (he added) are not arbitrary. They have been carefully worked out to reduce manpower by one half of one per cent after talks with every regional health authority.

During last year's questions on occupational pensions, Mr Mescher said the only proper answer to the problem of the early leaver was full indemnification of the frozen pension and this should not be at the expense of cutting benefits of other members.

If this cannot be done (he said), it illustrates that private occupational pensions, as opposed to the state scheme, suffer from the overwhelming defect that they cannot properly cope in a period of inflation.

Mr Fowler: I will be making a statement on this soon.

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Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Leeds East, Lab): would like to associate the Opposition with the Government's position, in particular the statement that Cyprus is a single state with a single president, Mr Kyprianou.

Does the Government have any evidence that the action of the assembly was instigated by the Turkish Cypriot community or the Prime Minister-elect of Turkey?

In his approach to Nato and the European Community, would he ask them to warn the Turkish Government that any support it might give to the declaration of the Turkish-Cypriot Assembly would be contrary to the interests of the alliance and of the Community and would be bound to have a damaging effect on Turkey's relationship with both those bodies?

Is US administration taking the same position on this question? Sir Geoffrey Howe: Plainly, evidence of instigation is not a matter about which one can have any

certainly, but the latest evidence suggests the Turkish Government has been taken by surprise.

There have, of course, been rumours and suggestions that this kind of thing was going to happen and this is the background against which we have made representations to the Turkish Government.

I understand the force of his point on the need for Nato and the Community to make the points he suggests to the Turkish Government.

We have not had a full understanding of the position of the US government, but preliminary indications are they are likely to be taking a similar view.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C): The 1960 treaty of guarantee, which I helped to

relating to health and safety and other working conditions to trainees on Government training schemes. The Bill was read a first time.

New peers
Lord Wilson of Evesham, formerly Sir Haver Wilson, Labour Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and Lord Bruce of Gardyne, formerly Mr John Bruce-Gardyne, Conservative MP for Knaresborough, were introduced in the House of Lords.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Glik (Knowsley, North, Lab): Is it not a disgrace that there should be so many beds in new hospitals that are unused when there are tens of thousands of patients waiting and dying? Would it not be more sensible if he took action to match those new beds to unemployed nurses and doctors so as to reduce both waiting lists and waiting times rather than increasing them?

Mr Patten: Some of these problems come from bad planning in the past. The NHS has managed in recent years to increase its productivity by treating half a million more patients a year in roughly the same number of beds.

Protecting young people at work
Mr David Nellist (Covey South East, Lab) was given leave under the 10-minute rule procedure to introduce the Working Conditions of Government Trainees Bill. He said that the Bill extended the law

with the IBA, or something considerably less.

Several companies are ready to provide programmes for the new multichannel networks. Typically, a network will have about thirty channels; twenty would be devoted to entertainment while the others could carry information papers or provide facilities such as shopping, voting, or even betting by television.

Among the programme producers to have expressed an interest in providing services are: Film: Goldcrest in a consortium with Columbia Pictures, CBS, Home Box Office and Twentieth Century Fox; and a competing partnership, led by Visionhire and Rediffusion; Music: Thorn-EMI, Cable Music (a consortium led by Virgin Records), and Musicvision, led by Yorkshire Television; Sport: Satellite Television, Screen Sports, cable Sports and Leisure, and West Nally.

The authority's power is expected to be made clearer in the Bill: during the White Paper debate on the White Paper it appeared unclear whether it would have a status on a par

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Government and judges have not gone soft on crime

LAW AND ORDER

The burgeoning of video nasties was a deeply disturbing phenomenon and a society which genuinely wanted to curb the incidence of violent crime must confront this frightening influence for evil. Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury said when he opened a debate in the House of Lords on new ways to reduce violent crime.

On the influence of television, he said he found it hard to accept that a daily diet of mayhem and murder did not have a cumulative desensitising effect.

I think that many (he said) will share my deep apprehension at what may happen when many more TV channels become available.

Dr Runcie was introducing a motion calling attention to the need to examine new ways of reducing the incidence of violent crime in the light of the recent decision of the Commons that capital punishment should not be reintroduced.

Referring to the Government's decision to ensure that for certain crimes of exceptional violence criminals would serve longer periods in prison, he said he understood the public concern which had led to the decision. He hoped, nevertheless, that it might be possible to review these policies in due course. The introduction of longer periods in prison made the question of a more humane and humane prison conditions more urgent than ever.

It would be unfortunate if the new public concern about the activities of a relatively small number of terrorists and professional criminals diverted attention from the evils and suffering which resulted from the much larger incidence of other types of violence in society.

The incidence of violence had reached certain areas of the great cities quite terrifying proportions and sometimes took extraordinarily cruel and perverted forms.

He hoped the debate would focus on the problem of gratuitous evil - the elderly person casually and brutally assaulted, the young football fan stabbed in the crowd for no apparent reason, the baby slashed with a razor blade so that his mother yielded up the few coins in her purse.

This is the sort of violence (he said) which kills communities, the threat which leads people to hide behind their shutters even when, at least statistically, they are unlikely to be victims. The threat of violence is as corrosive of society as violence itself.

The prevention of violence was closely linked to family life. All too often in Britain there was not much of an absence of parental love as failure of parental care.

Unless (he added) we can do more to strengthen families, to reduce the frightening increase in divorce and separation, we will not be getting at the roots of the crime.

He must also mention the problem of violence induced by alcohol. There was a problem here I have no wish (he said) to see the

legitimate enjoyment of the many prejudiced by the foolish behaviour of the few, in this or any other sphere. But there is a relationship between alcoholism and violence and it would be like to see more resources being devoted to these matters.

In themselves poverty, deprivation and unemployment did not necessarily lead to violence. But higher expectations, and their frustration, would inevitably encourage lawlessness.

Alternatives to custodial sentences were desirable for a great number of those convicted of less serious crimes. He asked whether more could not be done and done more quickly.

For too long the public had seemed to want to push these matters under the carpet. Perhaps the very use of the problems had now woken them to the fact that there was work which not only could be done but which must be done and which resources must be found.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said he was frequently astonished by the quality of courts, such as those in the United States, to distinguish between crimes which were by their nature political and those which were intrinsically ordinary crimes, when considering extradition.

Terrorist activity (he said) is not a mitigation of the offence, it is an aggravation. Ordinary murder is bad enough, but when I see an American diplomat gunned down in central London by a fellow Muslim, I do not think the murder is mitigated by political motives. Such murders are an attempt to overthrow civilized society by force.

There was no truth in the suggestion that the Government or the judiciary had gone deliberately soft on crime. On the contrary the Government had increased the number of police and the penalties for serious crimes of violence.

But he personally did not believe very much in the reformative possibilities of prison. He saw little hope of improving a man's character by depriving him of his liberty, especially when it meant locking him in three to a cell and having to stop out in the morning.

He thought reparation through compensation and costs, although it could only apply to a minority of crimes of violence, could deter and even reform the criminal.

Following the Commons' recent decision on hanging it was right that the subject should not be debated further. Law and its enforcement had to have a certain durability to be effective and to be respected. It would be intolerable for the law to go to and fro according to the composition of the House of Commons.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, the former Labour Lord Chancellor, said the Opposition was troubled that the recent announcement by the Home Secretary (Mr Leon Brittan) of longer sentences would do nothing to reduce violent crime, but would produce more violent prisoners.

He had announced that certain categories of the most violent criminals would have to serve 15 years in prison.

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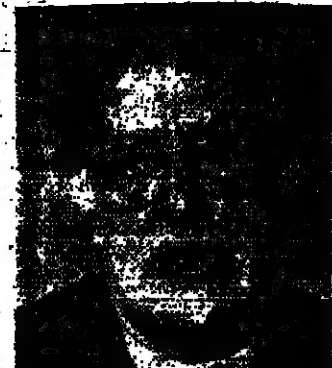
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Runcie: Attack on TV mayhem and murder.

criminals would have to serve at least 20 years. It would have been better to allow consideration of each case rather than issue a blanket policy.

Individual murderers and violent criminals could change their attitude with maturity, genuine remorse and the influence of prison staff and families and friends.

A policy which refused to acknowledge that some offenders might repent before 20 years elapsed was a policy of despair. It would do nothing to protect the public and would create severe problems in controlling prisoners swollen with prisoners deprived of hope and links to life.

Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, said there was no instant panacea or magic wand or magic noose which would solve the violent crime problem overnight.

It would not be solved by longer terms of imprisonment, certainly not on their own, or by making compensation orders because the average violent criminal had no means with which to pay them.

They were not trying to deal with the division one criminal, the so-called class crime robber or masked gunman. They were dealing with high stakes and different considerations applied to them.

They were concerned primarily with the teenage thugs, the hooly boys. This was the area in which the increase in violence had taken place.

These teenagers were sometimes incredibly youthful, aged 13, 14 or 15, and possessed of a terrible, horrendous nature that it became him to describe them.

His victims were not security guards who were well able to look after themselves. They were paid for the risks they ran. His victims were the elderly widows, usually living alone, "sussed out" by his friends as supplying an easy source of money with a minimum amount of risk.

His victims were the housewives carrying shopping and handbags with money in them to pay for the shopping at the supermarket, and the women, of whatever age, whose bodies he desired to violate.

He very seldom killed or was a candidate for the hangman and if hanging were to be reintroduced, and happily it now never would be, it would make no sort of difference to him.

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Griffiths to join new health board

HEALTH SERVICE

The Griffiths report, and Mr Roy Griffiths himself, was entirely dedicated to trying to improve the National Health Service. Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

I really do urge the Opposition (he added) to come to terms with that and to try to aim for a modern health service which is what we are trying to achieve.

The Secretary of State announced that Mr Griffiths had agreed to join the Supervisory Board, the body to be set up to ensure that the report is implemented.

Mr Anthony Favell (Stockport, C) who asked what consultations Mr Fowler had held with interested parties on the implementation of the recommendations in the report, was told by Mr Fowler: I am about to consult

Geneva missile talks limp along for 35 minutes despite cruise deployment

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The US Soviet negotiations on limiting intermediate range nuclear missiles in Europe are still limping along - just - despite the arrival of the cruise missiles at Greenham Common.

A record, in the negative sense, was established yesterday when Mr Yuli Kvitsinsky, the Soviet delegate, emerged from the US disarmament mission offices after just 35 minutes, confronting the cameras with a cryptic: "I am under an agreement not to talk" - an agreement observed to the letter by his US opposite number, Mr Paul Nitze when he finally left the office.

Reports that the Russians had lived up to expectations by walking out were almost immediately overtaken, however, by US officials intimating that the two delegations were scheduled to meet, as usual, at the Soviet diplomatic mission on Thursday.

While M Kvitsinsky apparently conveyed Moscow's rejection of the latest US proposal for a maximum 420 warheads each, there has been no indication whether this was a qualified refusal.

Soviet sources have made clear that it is deployment of Pershing 2s that they object to the most, meaning that the arrival of the first Pershings, expected in West Germany on

Tuesday, could mean the end, or suspension, of both INF and Start talks until the superpowers are reconvinced of mutual interest in restraints on nuclear missiles of all kinds, perhaps in one set of negotiations covering the entire panoply.

In the meantime, despite the onset of winter, the indefatigable "peace camp" campaigners, in flimsy tents just off the Avenue de la Paix, keep up their endeavour, pushing white paper peace doves under car screen wipers.

● STRASBOURG: The European Parliament yesterday prepared to vote convincingly in favour of deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles with a debate which showed how passionate and fragmented the nuclear disarmament lobby in Europe has become (Jan Murray writes).

It was a debate coloured by parliamentary abuse directed at Mr Yiannis Haralambopoulos, the Greek Foreign Minister, who was in Strasbourg in his role as current president of the EEC's Council of Ministers.

The fact that the debate took place at all underlined how far the Parliament of the Economic Community has moved towards embracing defence as being properly part of its competence. Last month it voted a report calling for a European policy on

arms construction and sales. This month, with scarcely a murmur of dissent, it has placed the question of missile deployment very near the top of its agenda.

This brought the Greek Foreign Minister into the nuclear firing line. His Government has made no secret of its opposition to deployment and as president of the Council of Ministers he has sought in the past to force member-states to consider calling for a six-month freeze on deployment in order to keep the Soviet Union at the Geneva negotiating table.

But having been ruled out of order on this by his peers when he chaired an EEC political cooperation meeting in Athens in September, Mr Haralambopoulos refused to be drawn into the parliamentary debate yesterday.

● MELBOURNE: About 200 women yesterday broke down the front gates of the joint Australian-United States secret communications monitoring base at Pine Gap near Alice Springs to draw attention to the arrival in Britain of the American cruise missiles (Tony Dubois writes).

The women drew a cardboard model of a cruise missile over the fence of the base where they were immediately arrested by federal police.

Uproar at 'Gestapo tactics' of deportation

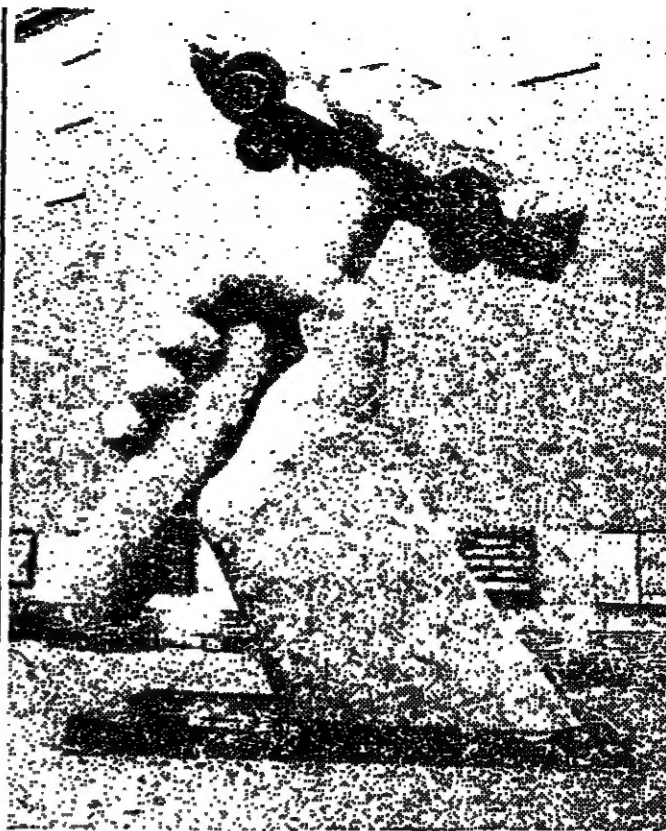
From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Uproar has broken out in Hanover over the way a seriously ill Turkish woman and her six children were woken at 6am by a police raid, ordered to pack their bags and immediately banded on to an aircraft to Istanbul.

Critics say the deportation was reminiscent of Gestapo tactics. The police broke into the flat through a cellar window and gave the startled family only minutes to pack. The father, a Kurd who had applied in 1979 for political asylum in Germany on the grounds of religious persecution in Turkey, was not at home at the time. The mother collapsed and was taken to hospital and the children were deported without her.

The police action came only hours after the deportation decision, taken after the courts had closed at the weekend. It applied only to the mother and her eldest son, who is deaf and dumb.

The attempt to limit the right of asylum has become a sensitive topic here after a young Turk committed suicide during a court hearing in Berlin in August, and a visit here by Mr Poul Hartling, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, was cancelled after an angry exchange over German asylum laws with Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, the Interior Minister.



Under the hammer: This 15ft "Thor's hammer", by Bengt Lindstrom, is part of an exhibition of Swedish art on show in Stockholm.

High and dry on Danube

From Our Correspondent, Vienna

Shipping came to a halt on the Danube yesterday when the water level fell below the 27in mark. The long, dry autumn has left the river unnavigable. In Hungary seven ships are stranded. Last year, the Danube carried

more than 7.6 million tonnes of cargo, some 400,000 tonnes of which was Russian.

Austria also faces an acute power shortage. None of the hydroelectric power stations on the Danube is running at more than a quarter strength.



In and out: Mr Yuli Kvitsinsky, the Soviet delegate, arriving for yesterday's talks in Geneva.

Gdansk protest at priest's custody

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

An impromptu demonstration of some hundred Gdansk parishioners was provoked yesterday by the official interrogation of their priest, father Henryk Jankowski, a friend of Mr Lech Walesa and an outspoken champion of the banned Solidarity organization.

When the priest, who is accused of injecting anti-government criticism into his sermons, emerged from the Gdansk prosecutor's office he was surrounded by several hundred of his supporters. After presenting him with flowers, they marched to St Brigid's church, near the shipyard gates. "Write the truth", they chanted when passing the local newspaper offices on their way.

The police who had surrounded the office - and who had detained briefly several dozen Western reporters as well as a few demonstrators - did not intervene violently and allowed the protest to run its course.

In his church, Father Jankowski told his parishioners

that he had denied all the charges saying that they were ill-founded.

"I have been doing nothing outside my priestly duties", he said. "I have not been stirring up unrest".

The official case is that demonstrations have often occurred after his sermons and that he has been using them to spread "false information." This is the sharpest action to be taken against radical priests in Poland although at least one other young priest in Warsaw is being investigated with a view to framing charges against him.

Father Jankowski said that the episcopate would be informed of the actual course of his interrogations, although the bishops already knew much about his case.

On Sunday, workers held a low-key protest in which they laid wreaths to the memory of workers injured or arrested in the 1976 price rise disturbances at the Ursus tractor factory in Warsaw.

Tour firms grumble at Lisbon tax

From Our Correspondent, Lisbon

Representatives from 18 of Britain's leading tour operators met Senhor Alvaro Barreto, Portugal's Minister of Commerce and Tourism, in Lisbon to lodge a complaint against the 1,000 Escudo (£5.50) exit tax recently levied on all tourists leaving Portugal.

The tour operators, who under British law are unable to pass the tax on to their customers, claim it will cost them nearly £500,000 by the end of the year. They are asking the Portuguese Government to reimburse them.

Senhor Barreto assured the tour operators that the exit tax will be taken off by the end of December, as planned. It was an emergency measure to help cover this year's budget deficit.

Senhor Barreto did not promise to refund the taxes paid by the British tour operators, but did tell them that the problem would be studied and an answer given by the end of the month.

Germans seize computer

New York (AP) - West German authorities seized a sophisticated computer made in the United States seven minutes before it was to leave for the Soviet Union via Sweden, according to officials here.

Mr Michael Kaufman, New York spokesman for the US customs service, said that the shipment was stopped in Hamburg on Friday.

US customs officials in West Germany told the Bonn Government about the planned shipment after receiving word that the Digital Equipment Corporation's mini-computer would be smuggled into the Soviet Union.

The Commerce Department banned the computer's shipment to Eastern block countries to prevent its use for military purposes, Mr Kaufman said. Mr William Green, deputy assistant commissioner of the customs service, told *The New York Times* the Vax 11-782 computer could be used "for missile guidance or something like that", and for "keeping track of troops and weapons".

Rival Indian meetings discuss Botha offer

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A split in South Africa's 85,000-strong Indian community over whether to cooperate with the new constitution approved by the country's 4,600,000 whites in a referendum earlier this month was exposed at rival political meetings in Durban. Most of South Africa's Indians live in Natal, of which Durban is the biggest city.

In Pretoria, leaders of three mixed-race (Coloured) political parties favourably disposed to the new constitution met Mr Chris Hennis, the Minister of Constitutional Development. The leaders of the two biggest parties said that they would like a referendum for Coloureds as well, but that they would leave

the final decision to party congresses at the end of December and in early January. Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, addressed between 2,000 and 3,000 Indians in Durban's City Hall on Monday, and urged them not to "go up a cul-de-sac" by rejecting the constitution.

The Prime Minister was upstaged, however, a few hours later by an even larger gathering in Durban organized by Indians opposed to the new constitution, which provides for a segregated, three-chamber Parliament for whites, Indians and the 2.7 million coloureds, but excludes the 21 million black Africans.

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Turkish Cypriots declare UDI: Climax to a process begun in 1975

Ankara gives grudging recognition to the Denktas republic

From Rasit Gardilek, Ankara

Turkey yesterday recognized the newly-founded "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", making clear, however, that its recognition was grudging.

After a meeting of the ruling National Security Council convened by President Evren, Mr İler Türkmen, the Foreign Minister, disclosed Turkey's decision at a press conference.

He emphasized that Turkey had always favoured settlement through intercommunal talks "without arriving at the present state of affairs", but absolved the Turkish Cypriot community from any blame for the lack of results over the past nine years.

Mr Türkmen said that in recognizing the new state, which replaces the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus", founded in 1975, Ankara had taken into consideration the assurances that the "independence does not necessarily mean that the island will remain divided forever and that they are determined not to unite with any state unless it be in a federation with the Greek Cypriots" and their desire to continue the negotiations under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General.

He said further assurances for a non-aligned policy and the continued validity of the 1960 treaties of establishment, guarantee and alliance, had also influenced Turkey's decision. "We must now turn our attention to the search for a peaceful settlement. We hope that all concerned governments

will contribute to efforts in that direction. The adoption of a negative attitude towards the newly-established republic will only serve to eliminate the possibilities of agreement.

"Turkey will continue as before to support the good offices mission of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. We wish a happy future to our Cypriot Brothers."

In reply to a question about possible adverse attitudes in the West and at international forums, Mr Türkmen said independence was declared not by Turkey but by the Turkish Cypriots, so Turkey should not be the recipient of such attitudes.

In reply to another question, he said he did not think the Greek Cypriots would declare a union with Greece in reaction to the Turkish move, but nevertheless called on Greece to act with prudence and common sense.

He confirmed that the Greek Ambassador here, Mr Sotiris Constantopoulos, had requested clarification of Turkey's stand and was told of its decision.

Asked whether the new state had sought guarantees from Turkey for its security, Mr Türkmen said the 1960 guarantee treaty was still in force.

Reminded of the British Government's call to the other two guarantor powers - Turkey and Greece - for urgent consultations, under the terms of the treaty, he replied that his

government would evaluate the call.

As for Britain's refusal to recognize the new republic, Mr Türkmen said it would not affect Turkey's policies in any way. Mr Robert Russell, the British Ambassador, had earlier given Britain's views to Turkish Foreign Ministry officials.

Following the announcement of the recognition, President Evren summoned the leaders of the three parties represented in the newly-elected civilian parliament, to brief them on the developments, while the Council of Ministers went into session.

The declaration of independence, which caught the Ankara Government by complete surprise, presents Turkey's Prime Minister-designate, Mr Turgut Özal, with a foreign policy crisis with potential effects on his economic policies as well, since he had been counting on Western support for the market-oriented economy he envisages.

● WASHINGTON: The United States said yesterday it had received the news with "surprise and dismay" (Mehsin Ali writes).

A State Department statement said: "We have consistently opposed a unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriot community, believing it would not be helpful to the process of finding a final negotiated settlement to the Cyprus problem."

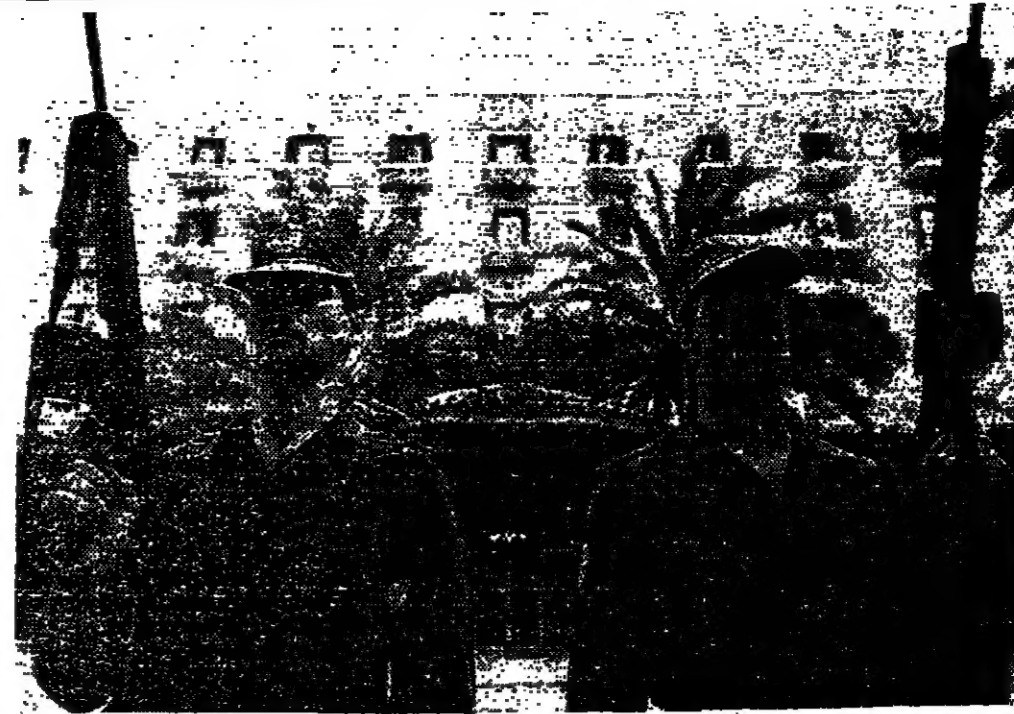
The statement urged the Turkish Cypriot community to reconsider its action.

● NEW YORK: The UN Security Council was holding urgent consultations yesterday (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes). Regret over the move was voiced by Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Secretary-General, who appealed to all parties to exercise the utmost restraint from any action that may further aggravate the situation.

The Security Council consultations were private, at the request of the governments of Cyprus and Britain. An open meeting of the council is expected today.

Members of the council were awaiting the arrival of Mr George Iacovou, the Foreign Minister of Cyprus, who was expected to open the debate.

The road to UDI, page 12
Leading article, page 13



Dividing line: The Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia guarded by UN troops. It is inside the buffer zone dividing Turkish north from Greek south.



Rivals: Mr Denktas (left), Turkish Cypriot leader, and President Kyprionou.

A life-long goal achieved

Ostensibly, the Turkish Cypriot declaration of independence is intended to "facilitate the establishment of a genuine federation" between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, and would not have been necessary if the Greek Cypriots had been more forthcoming in negotiations to establish a federation.

But many observers believe it is what Mr Rauf Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot leader, has really been aiming for almost throughout his life.

He was born in 1924, and through the British Council gained a scholarship to read law at Lincoln's Inn in London between 1944 and 1947. Returning to Cyprus, he practised as a lawyer.

He seems to have been hured into politics by Dr Fazil Kucuk, whom Mr Denktas was

ultimately to displace as leader of the Turkish Cypriots.

In 1964 when the Greek Cypriot campaign for union with Greece was at its height, Mr Denktas went to New York to address the Security Council, but was not then allowed to return to Cyprus. Until 1967 he remained in exile in Turkey, and when on October 31 of that year he returned to Cyprus illegally, he was immediately apprehended and detained for a few days.

The following year he was allowed officially to go back to Cyprus. In 1973 he was elected to be Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus, and following the Turkish invasion in 1974 he was elected President of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

Israelis head for 200% inflation

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The economic plight of Israel worsened yesterday with the publication of official statistics showing that inflation last month jumped by a record 21.1 per cent, by far the biggest such rise since the creation of the state.

Economists say inflation rose to 126.1 per cent during the first 10 months of this year, and could approach a crippling 200 per cent by the year's end unless drastic action is taken. The highest previous monthly increase was 13.3 per cent.

Coming a month after the resignation of Mr Yoram Aridor, the Finance Minister and replacement of his policy by one devoted primarily to cutting the \$5,000m (£3,300m) balance of payments deficit rather than reducing inflation, the figures pose a political threat to the new Cabinet.

Trade union leaders are furious and some were quick to threaten industrial action if measures were not taken to reimburse workers whose index-linked compensation for inflation is usually paid three months in arrears.

Even before yesterday's bombshell, workers had been complaining that inflation was increasing faster than their compensation.

Many senior political figures acknowledge that there is little chance of the Government winning the battle against inflation until the all-embracing system of index linking is at

Toll of Tyre suicide bombing rises to 61

Tel Aviv (Reuters) - The death toll in the suicide bombing of Israel's security headquarters in Tyre, southern Lebanon, rose to 61 yesterday with the death of a wounded Israeli soldier, the military command said. The bombing on November 4 killed 29 Israelis and 32 Palestinians and Lebanese detained in the building. Cabinet ministers have criticized a military inquiry which, according to unofficial reports, found that officers had taken adequate security precautions.

least partially dismantled. But government officials say that in the present climate, such a move is politically impossible.

During a speech to foreign journalists 24 hours before publication of the figures, Mr Yigal Cohen-Or, the Finance Minister, did not once refer to Israel's inflation, which was pointed out to him during questions afterwards.

He pledged then to reduce it to "manageable proportions" but would give no exact figures and emphasized that an improvement in the balance of payment position was now his priority.

A number of opinion polls have pinpointed the economy as the main reason - with the crisis in Lebanon - for the declining popularity of the right-wing Likud Government in relation to that of the Labour Opposition. Yesterday's figures were seen as likely to accelerate the trend.

Sanctions end

Tokyo (Reuters) - Japan lifted sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union after Russian fighters shot down the South Korean airliner north of Japan in September.

OAS stunned by chief's resignation

From Our Correspondent, Washington

Señor Alejandro Orfila, a veteran Argentine diplomat, is resigning as Secretary-General of the Organization of American States. He made the surprise announcement at the opening session here of the organization's general assembly.

Señor Orfila, aged 58, a former ambassador to US, was first elected in 1975 and won a second five-year term in 1980. He told delegates from 29 countries on Monday night that he did not want to remain secretary-general beyond the first months of next year.

In Señor Orfila's view, the OAS has too often been at the

periphery of major events in the Western Hemisphere, including, for example, US intervention in Grenada.

During its week-long meeting the OAS will concentrate on tensions in Central America and discuss Grenada and its implications for other member countries.

A main issue is expected to be the Contadora peace initiative, in which the Contadora members - Panama, Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia - are preparing one or more draft agreements aimed at bringing peace to El Salvador.

Latin America united against Britain

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

echoed Argentina in describing Britain's presence in the South Atlantic as a strategic military build-up tied to the interests of Nato.

Countries that were critical of Argentina's invasion of the islands have rallied behind

Argentina since British forces recaptured them. Britain's efforts to court Latin America have largely met with a cool response, and some countries have taken every opportunity to show their displeasure with the United States for taking Britain's side in the war.

Unita says it holds five Britons captive

Paris (Reuters) - Unita rebels say they captured five British and 12 Portuguese citizens in attacks on government positions in eastern Angola on Sunday.

A Communiqué said the 17 were seized during raids on Kozombo and Kavango and on a bridge over the Zambesi river in Kuanza province. A Unita spokesman here said he believed they were civilian technicians working on development projects.

Publisher fined \$10,000 a day

Los Angeles (Reuters) - A judge ordered Larry Flynt, publisher of *Hustler* magazine, to pay \$10,000 (about £6,700) a day until he agrees to reveal the source of a tape recording alleged to contain threats against John De Lancie, the car manufacturer who faces drug charges.

Judge Robert Takasugi also fined Flynt, who is confined to a gold-plated wheelchair after being shot in an assassination attempt, \$25,000 for failing to appear in court on November 1 to hand over the tape.

Heineken clues

Amsterdam (AFP) - Dutch police have a detailed description of the three kidnappers of Mr Freddy Heineken, aged 60, the brewing millionaire seized with his chauffeur here eight days ago. A spokesman said they have also traced the house used by the trio to prepare the kidnapping.

France in dark

Paris (AP) - A four-hour strike by electricity workers hit about two million people in Paris, Marseille, Lille and Toulouse during the early morning.

Nuns protest

Baguio, Philippines (Reuters) - About 50,000 people, including Roman Catholic nuns, called on President Marcos to resign in a march along the main street of Baguio, a city regarded until now as a Marcos stronghold.

Foam of anger

Amsterdam (Reuters) - Protesting fishermen spread a carpet of foam 13ft high around the Dutch Parliament as public sector unions stepped up strikes and go-slows ahead of talks with the government on a proposed pay cut of 3 per cent.

Crash kills 16

Istanbul (AP) - Sixteen people were killed and 24 others hurt when a bus collided with a lorry and another bus in heavy fog in Sakarya, 62 miles east of here.

Pinta penalty

Stiffer penalties on farmers who overproduce milk and cereals are advocated by the House of Lords Select Committee on the EEC in a report published today.

Train death

Toulouse (AFP) - Three soldiers of the French Foreign Legion are being questioned about an incident on a train during which an Algerian was thrown out of a window to his death.

Pilot's reward

Taipei (AP) - A Chinese Navy pilot who defected to Taiwan in a MiG 17 will be commissioned a major in the Taiwan Air Force but will receive a gold reward less than originally reported. He will be given about \$850,000.

Four hanged

Tehran (AFP) - Four drug traffickers, one an Afghan, were hanged in the Gulf Port of Bandar Abbas and on Qeshm Island, the *Daily Kayhan* reported here.

Suicide by fire

Tokyo (Reuters) - More than 750 Japanese committed suicide last year by setting fire to their homes, an average of more than two a day, according to a government report. Debts and domestic problems were thought to be the main reasons.

US officer shot dead in Athens

From Mario Modiano, Athens

A naval captain detached to the US military aid mission to Greece and his Greek driver were shot and killed by two terrorists as they drove into Athens early yesterday.

The police said that Captain George Tsantes, who was 53, died instantly after being shot four times with a .45 calibre pistol by the pillar rider of a motor scooter which drove alongside his car when it stopped at the traffic lights.

The gunman then shot the driver three times before the motor scooter disappeared in the heavy morning traffic in the northern suburbs of Athens. The driver died in surgery later.

According to the American Embassy, Captain Tsantes, a New Yorker of Greek ancestry and a father of three, took up his Athens post eight months ago as chief of the naval section of the Joint US Military Aid Group to Greece that advises the Greek armed forces on training and military procurements.

A Greek spokesman said that the Government condemned



Athens alert: Police guarding the car in which Captain Tsantes was shot dead.

unequivocally such acts of violence which can "only serve unlawful and suspect interests".

Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, reassured Mr Montague Stearns, the US Ambassador that measures were being taken to apprehend the

culprits and "punish them in an exemplary manner".

Nine years ago, another American official, Mr Richard Welsh, the Central Intelligence Agency station chief in Athens, was shot dead with a .45 pistol. The Americans in Greece

have recently been nervous after the suicide-bomb explosion in Beirut which killed 239 US marines. After orders from US headquarters in Europe, security precautions were tightened at all American military installations.

Castro onslaught on Reagan as Havana mourns

Havana (AFP) - President Castro, in a speech over the bodies of 24 Cubans killed in Grenada, said that mankind was threatened by nuclear warfare because of President Reagan's "rash and fascist" policies.

"The bells which toll today for Grenada could toll tomorrow for the whole world," he said.

Dr Castro said Washington had lied 19 times during the Grenadian intervention.

Grenada interim council sworn in

From Christopher Thomas, St George's

are out of the country and will be sworn in next week.

In the meantime the council is headed by Mr Nicholas Braithwaite, who said the body would not delay by even a day the time when elections could be held. "I recognize that because we have not been elected by the people there are likely to be doubts, suspicions and fears about how we will perform."

"I ask the people of Grenada to appreciate the special circumstances. We are guided by one consideration in accepting this appointment: our interest in the welfare of the people of

Grenada and Carriacou", the Grenadian-owned island 30 miles to the south.

The six members held their first meeting yesterday, a few hours after the swearing-in ceremony. On one point they already seem agreed: the decision to expel 30 foreign nationals, deemed by Sir Paul to be potential security risks to the Government. They will leave today after an "invitation" from Sir Paul to go.

Mr Braithwaite described them as "actively involved in activities in which they should not have been involved."

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It pays to get moving

The royal visit to Bangladesh

Queen honours victims of independence war

From Michael Hamlyn
Dhaka

The Queen yesterday drove out into the countryside at the muddy end of the Indian subcontinent to lay a wreath at the mass grave of thousands of Bangladeshis killed during the struggle for independence from Pakistan.

Under the enormous sky of the combined deltas of the Brahmaputra and Ganges, a heavily guarded cavalcade, led by her six-door white Mercedes limousine, wound through the outskirts of Dhaka where thousands of cheerful citizens stood and waved.

Out in the oozing countryside the villagers, many waist-deep in the waters of the Burhi Ganga, of Old Ganges, turned to wave too. Fishermen in graceful, sharply raked boats stopped casting their nets to watch, and the village women balancing children on their hips peered round the woven palm-leaf walls of their huts.

Schoolchildren, the boys in shorts and the girls in shawls and kameez, the traditional Muslim baggy trousers and long shirt, stood in ordered rows, and school bands played under decorated archways of welcome. The girls waved their white dupattas, scarf-like shawls, as the cavalcade passed.

The mass grave, which was discovered after the defeated Pakistan Army was forced to yield independence to the former eastern wing of their country, is now the site of a national martyrs' memorial.

The shadeless brick mauso-



Guest of honour: The Queen and her host, President Choudhury, at Bangabhaban Palace in Dhaka.

leum is dominated by a 150ft-high monument of seven separate concrete triangles, nesting within one another to look like a soaring fluted pyramid.

At its foot an honour guard from the East Bengal Regiment in well-pressed camouflage overalls and shining American-style helmets presented arms

while four buglers sounded "Last Post" and "Reveille". The Queen, in a red flowered dress with an ivory straw Breton hat trimmed in red and with white shoes, signed a visitors' book and planted a tree.

When she returned to Dhaka the Queen visited the presidential palace, Bangabhaban, where

she was saluted under a crimson canopy embroidered with a golden lotus - Bangladesh's national flower. She inspected a guard of honour of the President's Guards before sitting in the chandelied durbarrhall with the President, Mr Ahsanuddin Choudhury. Mr Choudhury, a former Supreme Court judge, is expected to be named

as chairman of the political party soon to be founded by Lieutenant-General Husain Ershad, the military ruler of Bangladesh.

Earlier in the day General Ershad told the BBC that he would definitely be a candidate in the presidential election, and that he would retire from the Army before it was held.

Spain's schools in transition

Breaking the class barrier

Richard Wigg, Madrid Correspondent, continuing his journey down the River Ebro, reports from Zaragoza on education. This is the third of four articles.

If you are a successful and wealthy surgeon in this big industrial city (population 570,000), which likes to regard itself as capital of the whole Ebro region, there are no longer any easy answers about where to send your son for the best education.

There is little opportunity in Spain generally for conspicuous expenditure on education. The church-run private boarding schools virtually disappeared more than a decade ago: neither schools nor parents thought of meeting rocketing costs, and for an Aragonese it would be unthinkable to banish a boy from his family for months in faraway Madrid, where the Colegio del Pilar is perhaps the nearest thing in Spain to a leading British public school.

The choice at Zaragoza comes down to three, if you discount the college run by Opus Dei, the right-wing Catholic lay organization.

The first is El Salvador College, run by the Jesuits (Luis Buñuel, Spain's greatest film director, was a pupil there) which costs at most £250 a year at secondary level. It has more than 3,000 pupils from primary to pre-university levels, and now takes the maximum available state education grant.

The second is the Goya Institute, Zaragoza's most

famous grammar school, dating from the 1870s. It costs £26 a year at O level.

Finally, there is Zaragoza's own Pilar College, founded in 1946, run by the Marianist Fathers. With extras, it costs about £500 a year. The college agreed with the Socialist Government last August to take an 85 per cent grant.

"Our school must reflect society. If the state pays it does so for all of society," Father Vicente Parra, El Salvador's

to admit the poorest who apply, even though we realize they have not learnt yet to come to us."

The Instituto Goya, with 1,200 boys and girls, has from this September gone co-educational again, after Franco abolished such Second Republic licentiousness during the Civil War. Its head is for the first time a 32-year-old headmistress, who was herself educated at one of Aragón's best convents.

The Marianist Fathers emphasize that they are opposed to educating an elite of better-off children, but their public image is against that. The school is situated, unlike the other two, on the city's outskirts in the best residential area, and children are taken to it by bus from all over town.

"We know we are not alone in education. I calculate that half of our 2,000 pupils' parents would be unable to meet the fees if we were forced to go private, which we did not wish to do anyway," the headmaster told me, referring to Spain's new Education Bill, which now before Parliament.

The most explosive aspect of this Socialist measure is greater financial control by the state over all kinds of private education, including church schools and over the running of schools.

Senor Ramon Sáenz de Viramanta, Zaragoza's Socialist Mayor, emphasized to me how big changes had come over the city's education system since the advent of democracy.

Tomorrow: The delta



EBRO JOURNEY Part 3

headmaster, who is also chairman of the Spanish Jesuits' national education commission, told me firmly.

"I can tell you, the more we modernize our attitudes, serving society in line with the Second Vatican Council and throw out the relics of our past, the more difficulties we will have," he said of conservative-minded parents.

Low family income was now taken into account when awarding admissions and scholarships, he said, adding: "We try

Talks on Hongkong future end in hope

Peking (APF) - Britain and China yesterday wound up their latest round of talks on the future of Hongkong on an encouraging note, with a joint statement saying that they were "useful and constructive". The seventh round will take place here on December 7 and 8, the statement said.

There was no word on the content of the current session which started on Monday, but the phrasing of the statement suggested the talks went off without incident.

Over the summer, joint Sino-British statements released at the end of several rounds of talks simply announced the date of the next meeting, without using the formula "useful and constructive", while China launched a spate of bitter attacks in its press.

The Chinese attacks ended last month with the previous round of talks, also described in a joint statement as "useful and constructive".

Last week, China publicly repeated that it intended to release its "policies and guidelines" on Hongkong some time next year. Most of the colony is due to revert to China in less than 14 years when Britain's 99-year lease on the New Territories area expires.

● HONGKONG: The Wide Angle, A pro-Peking magazine in Hongkong with reliable Chinese Communist Party connections, claimed yesterday, that China had drafted three possible administration policies for zone government in Hongkong after 1997 (Richard Hughes writes).

It attributed the information to a local delegate to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

The three alternative proposals are:

1. If cooperation with the British is not satisfactory and the democratic consciousness of the citizens is not fully developed there will be a merger of the Executive and Legislative Councils (Hongkong's existing "Government" and "Parliament") and some of the members will be elected by the people. How the chief administrator is elected would depend on the current situation.

2. If Britain allows Hongkong people to administer the colony in a democratic way, and there is a good democratic atmosphere, there will be a full democratic election.

3. If Britain does not educate Hongkong people to develop democratic consciousness, there will be a consultative process to elect the chief administrator.

France declares nuclear tests will continue

Wellington (Reuters) - France will continue with nuclear tests in the South Pacific indefinitely, M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, said yesterday.

M Cheysson, defending French nuclear policy, said at a press conference that his Government was convinced that the nuclear deterrent was the best arm for peace. There have been strong objections from nations in the region to the nuclear tests.

● CANBERRA: M Cheysson arrived in Canberra yesterday for talks with Australian leaders (AFP reports).

He will have talks today with Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Lionel Bowen, the Minister for Trade.

India opposition walks out of Parliament

From Kuldip Nayyar
Delhi

The Opposition in both Houses of parliament walked out on the opening day of the winter session in protest against the refusal to discuss the alleged attempt to bribe an independent MP by the ruling Congress (I) party in Karnataka.

At a press conference in Bangalore on Sunday, the MP, Mr C. Byre Gowda, produced bundles of notes to the value of 200,000 rupees (£13,000) and played a tape with an alleged recorded conversation with the Congress (I) Assembly leader, Mr Veerappa Moily.

Congress (I), has been trying for some time to oust the Janata government in Karnataka through defection of its MPs.

N Korea attacks Reagan

Tokyo (Reuters) - North Korea yesterday denounced President Reagan's trip to South Korea as a "vicious challenge to the entire Korean people" aimed at leading the peninsula to the brink of war.

A Foreign ministry statement, carried by the official (North) Korean Central News Agency and monitored here, said that President Reagan had undertaken the three-day trip to burnish his image for next year's presidential election.

The President's trip "was a war-oriented trip for strengthening still more the colonial, military fascist rule, plotting the provocation of another war in Korea (and) rounding off the

US-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance".

● WASHINGTON: On his return to America on Monday President Reagan told White House staff that the United States was working with Japan and South Korea as partners "to make tomorrow better and more secure" (Mohsin Ali writes).

He said he was pleased to report good news: "America's partnerships are stronger and prospects for a more secure peace and prosperity are better today than a week ago" when he flew to Tokyo.

President Reagan, who will visit China next April, thought that the next century would be the century of the Pacific.

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So that's
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you where

Where were you when you heard the news of President Kennedy's assassination? We asked the few remaining people who have not been asked already.

Bruce Denim (TV producer): "I can remember to this very day, I was sitting at a table in the canteen at TV Centre when somebody rushed in and said 'Kennedy's been killed'. We all looked at each other with the same thought: this is going to make a terrific programme, if we can just get the concept right. The others came up with ideas like, 'Who killed the President?' And is this the end of Camelot? but I saw right away that it was going to make a marvelous Where were you, the day Kennedy was shot? feature. Of course I had to wait 10 years to make it, but it was well worth it."

Simon Welkin (novelist): "I can laugh about it now but Kennedy's death actually led to the break-up of my marriage. When the news came through, I was in my girlfriend's flat in Maida Vale, and when I got home my wife asked me where I had been when I heard about it. Well, we had an open sort of marriage - I told her nothing and she didn't tell me anything - so I said I had been in a meeting with my publisher, Arnold Frangias."

"That would have been all right except that 10 years later some idiot at the BBC put on a programme about where we all were when we heard about Kennedy's death, and who should come on but my publisher, the very same Arnold, revealing that he had been driving through Scotland at the time. That's funny, said my wife I thought you were with him. You've never been to Scotland in your life. A few more questions and out it all came, the girl-friend and everything, and things were never the same again."

Arthur Hailsham (shepherd): "I've never been much of a one for news and things, except where it concerned sheep, and they never give you news about sheep. I mean, take Lebanon, they've got sheep there but does it ever feature in the news? As far as I'm concerned, that bit in the Bible about Shepherds in the field is the last bit of hard news to come out of the Middle East."

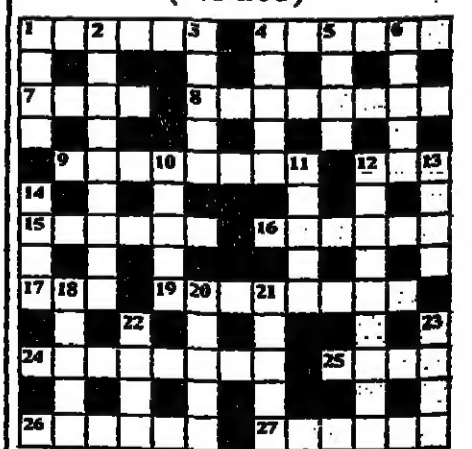
"Anyway, I was out one day in 1973 looking for a couple of ewes when this bloke came running up with a microphone and said, 'I'm from the BBC, where were you when Kennedy was shot?' And I swear to you, that was the first I'd heard about it. I told him, but he didn't believe me. Actually, I didn't even know that Kennedy had been elected, but he never asked me that."

Arnold Frangias (publisher): "I genuinely can't remember where I was when I heard about Kennedy. I normally tell people that I was driving through Scotland, which seems safe enough, but it's not true. I can vaguely remember hearing about this book depository in Dallas and being surprised to learn that they read books in Dallas, but that's it. I'm sorry."

Orville Bush (American librarian): "I was in the book depository in Dallas at the time, sorting out some dictionaries for a school. There were a couple of loud bangs in the room next door, so I went to have a look see and there was this guy trying to put something away in a package. Having trouble, I asked him, 'No', he said, 'but they're sure having trouble outside'. I looked out of the window and sure enough there were cars all piled up all over the place, but that's pretty normal in Dallas so I didn't think twice about it. Later, I put two and two together, but it was a bit late by then so I've always kept quiet."

Amenda Welkin (housewife): "I was with Arnold Frangias, the publisher, at the time. We were having an affair - in fact, it was really only because of me that he published my husband's novels, which nobody ever bought. When I got home, my husband said he had been with Arnold Frangias at the time and it was then I began to suspect he might be lying to me about things. I think I would have told him just to see the expression on his face."

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 203)



- ACROSS**
- 1 Casanov (6)
 - 4 Dilapidated car (6)
 - 7 Claw (4)
 - 8 Guilloine carts (8)
 - 9 Confused mixture (8)
 - 12 Sublimine (3)
 - 15 Quartered meat (6)
 - 16 Do a favour (6)
 - 17 At the stern (3)
 - 19 Steep-angled cannon (8)
 - 24 Early flower (8)
 - 25 Below knee skirt (4)
 - 26 Expression of gratitude (6)
 - 27 Large soup dish (6)
- DOWN**
- 1 Move swiftly (4)
 - 2 Self-served (3,6)
 - 3 Red Indian symbol (5)
 - 4 Door frame slides (5)
 - 5 Frolic (4)
 - 6 Thrub (5)
 - 7 Small animal cage (5)
 - 8 Usual practice (5)
 - 9 Television peak hour (5,4)
 - 10 Clarified butter (4)
 - 11 Water (4)
 - 12 Small-voiced songbird (5)
 - 13 Iris (5)
 - 14 Insert (5)
 - 15 Long-necked bird (4)
 - 16 Indication (4)

SOLUTION TO No 202

ACROSS 1 Spine 2 Kapt 3 Lolly 4 Gump 11 Flinety 13 Pig 15 Raccoon 18 Army 19 Offshoot 22 A priori 23 Juley 24 Jarm

DOWN 2 Pilau 3 Any 4 Highland fling 5 Kiva 6 Popular 7 Bluff 10 Ergo 12 Nice 14 Lase 15 Remorse 16 Data 17 Says 20 Orbi 21 Nomi 23 Jam



The Post-Echo's buoyant start

A miracle is hoped for in Hemel Hempstead today. In one of its manifestations, the sky will brighten unnaturally over South Herts and a winged magnate will come lightly down to rest on a roof in the industrial estate. He will take a cheque book from his cape pocket and write *Post-Echo* above a figure with an endless tail of noughts. As it flutters down into Mark Road he will soar once more above the upstretched arms of cheering journalists, then southward to London and the real world.

The weather conditions are against the miraculous magnate will have to be by train to Boxmoor and then cab. Either way, it would help if it got to the *Post-Echo* offices by 10.15, because after that there will be no more *Post-Echo*. Besides which, the journalists might well have gone to the pub for a round or two on the "undough".

The magnate therefore has but a matter of hours in which to act, if truth and the small ad are to travel side by side once more in vans to Luton and Watford.

Alternatively, it is just possible that the paper will have won a twelfth-hour reprieve by the time you read this, and that the national press will look foolish once again. But no one has put money on it.

These have not been happy times at Hemel: for nine months rumours have been blowing down the corridors like old newspapers in a ghost town. There would be retrenchment, there would be voluntary redundancy, there would be compression of the paper. No, said the optimists, quite the reverse - Thomson Regional Newspapers is planning to pump money in; no way will they let us stop publishing. You do not need to be a journalist to know that there is some ingredient in the air at newspaper offices which enables a rumour to travel faster and multiply more abundantly than in any other environment.

Even during these last bitter days and hours, when it has been clear that the direst scenarios were to be trumped by the reality, the morale of the *Post-Echo* staff has remained surprisingly high. They may have been leaving half an hour earlier than they used to, but they are still pushing out a bright and terse evening tabloid, swelled today by the insertion of a "cradle-to-grave" supplement.

It has been too short a life dating back only to 1967, when the economic climate in the South-east made Thomson's plan to ring the capital with regionals seem feasible. The formation of the *Post-Echo* in its present shape came nine years later, when the company saw the waste of

Today the Hemel Hempstead

Post-Echo will close after

only 16 years in business.

It is the latest regional

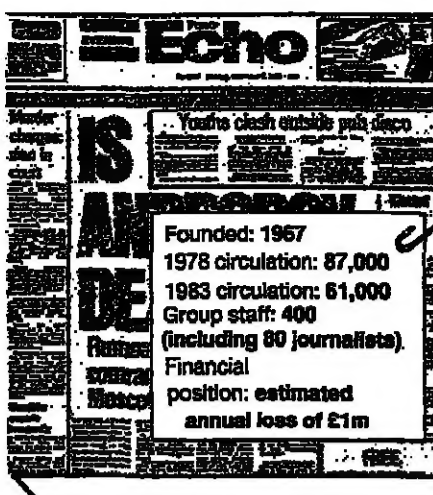
newspaper to lose the

battle for survival.

Alan Franks reports on

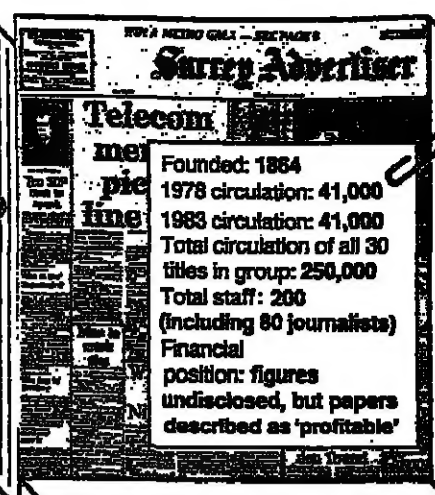
the fortunes of the

press outside London



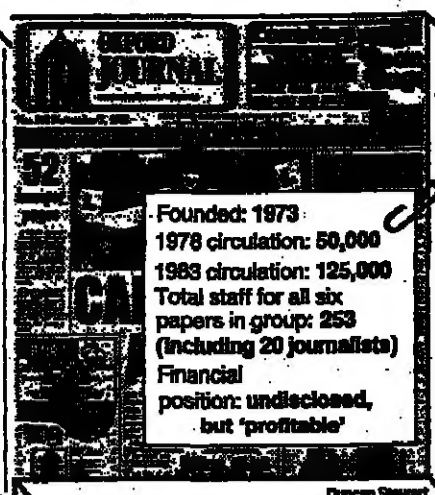
Circulation of morning regionals in England and Wales

1973: 910,000
1982: 750,000



Circulation of evening regionals in the UK

1978: 6,088,000
1982: 5,487,000



Circulation of local paid-for weeklies in UK

Last report by Minitel, published in June 1981, quoted the 1980 figure as 10,740,000

The drama behind the headlines: the evening to close, a weekly hanging on and a free sheet now booming



Post-Echo editor Trevor Wade (foreground) with his deputy, Alan Manley, and members of the editorial staff (Photograph by Suresh Karadia)

Street", and will soon be sub-editing at the *Financial Times*. "Scratch any of the nationals", he goes on "and you'll see *Post-Echo* people. It is the best training ground there is. Look around you at *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*. Stephen Pile, Anthony Holden, Alan Hamilton - they were all Hemel people. I could give you dozens more names."

"The management" doubles remarkably effectively as a four-letter word on the work floor of papers that are going to the wall. Should Thomsons have not seen the straws in the wind earlier? Should it not have known that the Situations Vacant columns might be hit by the fall in recruitment when Hemel lost its new-town status in 1975? Should it not have drawn in its boundaries far earlier and avoided the old regional-paper error of sending a van 40 miles to a village which wants only two copies? Should it not have capitalized more effectively when the *Evening Standard* tightened its perimeter? Above all, should it not have taken the threat of the free papers more seriously?

Free papers have proved very durable

Free papers: another four-letter word. While the regionals have declined, the frees have staged the most spectacular expansion. There are now 580 newspapers in the country being distributed free through front doors, with a total delivery figure of 24,000,000, more than twice the number of paid-for local papers. But that is not the most staggering figure. Between 1978 and 1982 advertising revenue coming to the frees grew almost fourfold, from £35m a year to £136m. In the paid-for sector of the weekly press meanwhile, the revenue rose by just one third, from £150m to £196m.

The truly frightening thing for the conventional local press is that where as paid-for weeklies once had more than four times the present revenue, they will actually be overtaken by their new rivals by the end of 1984 if present trends continue. Although not a weekly the *Post-Echo* proved vulnerable to the competition. Some would trace its decline back to 1978 and the seven-week stoppage of the provincial press after which this evening paper, and probably many others, never fully regained a competitive share of the advertising. It was the *Post-Echo*'s misfortune to find itself in an area with an immense proliferation of free papers.

Ask at Hemel Hempstead for the present distribution figure and you get a rather despairing "Oooh, dozens". Bruce Series articulates the complaints of many journalists when he says that you hardly ever see a free paper present at court hearings or in the council gallery.

The debate about the place of the free paper is complex and often emotive. The case for the prosecution is, broadly, as follows: the free papers are of indifferent quality; they are

neither willing nor able to give a comprehensive local news coverage; their distribution is erratic; their arrival cannot be guaranteed; they do not budget for an adequate editorial staff; they are self-debasing because the reader has not expressed the choice to take the publication.

The case for the defence is that the free paper is a proved economic medium for advertisers in all three principal sectors of jobs, houses and cars; it actually represents an improvement in local news awareness because of its greater penetration; it was high time that the entrenched local press was undercut by a competitive medium.

Whatever the pros and cons, the frees have proved remarkably durable, if not as individual titles, then at least as a breed. In the early 1970s it looked as though they were creatures of the boom and would indeed, in the words of a Press Council report, "come and go like leaves in the wind". Any boom will stimulate advertising demand, and businessmen will try to establish extra outlets which can be easily regulated. What was perhaps imperfectly foreseen in the local and regional press is that a recession could bring about much the same effect through the appeal of a cheap medium to people operating constrained advertising budgets.

It is hard to establish the degree to which free papers are thought somehow to be doing something immoral by taking money once used by communities to pay for their local news service. That is surely the darkest of many grey areas.

With disarming candour Alan Manley, deputy editor of the *Post-Echo*, who has been at the paper from the off, agrees it is just possible that journalists overestimated the demand which the reading public would have for their services when the pressure of choice was applied. Indeed, one of his junior colleagues even describes the free *Review* series, a competitor, as "superb".

At 54, Manley regrets the loss of all the fraternal feelings which have built up around the paper. "People say they'll keep in touch and all that, and no doubt they do mean it at the time. But it never actually happens like that. I know that after the last edition I will probably not see any of them again, and they're a terrific bunch."

From Hemel Hempstead's rather doomy reaches I went in search of a buoyant paid-for weekly and a "good" free one. I found the first in Guildford and the second in Oxford.

At the *Surrey Advertiser* the column inches in the sits vac section were 35 per cent up in August over the same month, last year, and in September had more than doubled. Job relocations, the presence of two new Tescos, the Blackwater development and Goldsmith Park in Woking seem to have helped to offset the effects of a national recession.

Walking down the cobbled hill of the town centre, from where the brow of the downs edges above the rooftops, it seems a million miles from the new-town belt. And looking at the broad and comfortable acres of the *Surrey*

Advertiser's front page one senses that what this paper has, and what the *Post-Echo* may have lacked, is an entrenched position in the community, one which enables it to draw on long-standing loyalties when the going gets rough.

Ted Adams, the stubby and avuncular editor of the paper, reinforces that view, although he would not accept that the paper has kept its place only through force of history. *The Surrey Advertiser* has proved deceptively fleet-footed in the face of the free competition, killing off the bad one and buying up the good one. But then the Yellow Peril, or Yellow *Advertiser* Group to give it its proper title, is not an entirely new phenomenon in these parts; there was a free paper, *The Woking Review*, as long ago as 1926.

Changes are made with readers in view

During Local Newspaper Week last month, one of the Newspaper Society's initiatives to restore the appeal of the local press, the *Surrey Advertiser* published the findings of a Gallup survey which gave the paper a 78 per cent readership in its catchment area; 87 per cent in Guildford itself, and 65 per cent outside the town. It is a penetration which has proved virtually unassailable to opposition.

The other day Adams had reason to look through microfilms of the paper from 1936. "You know, the industry has been transformed in a way which few people realize. In those days we would run half editorial and half ads, and it was sold for a penny a go. That would have been profitable in a 16-page paper. Today, you could run 60 or 64 pages, with one-third editorial and two-thirds advertising, and still not be profitable." Adams, who is 62 and has been with the paper for 35 years, says that wherever possible all the changes made are made with the readers in view, "otherwise we lose them. It's as simple as that."

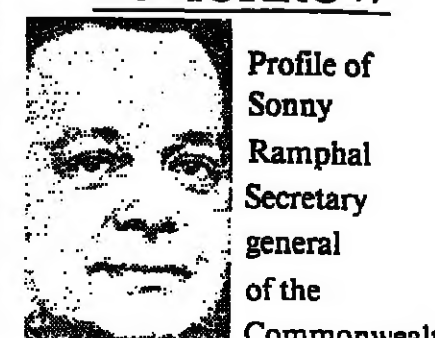
If Adams' paper has absorbed the lessons of the free paper, the *Oxford Journal* has survived largely by doing the obverse. It notched up 10 years in January, competing with the *Evening Mail* (down 2,000 since 1978) and the weekly *Oxford Times* (steady at 31,000). Even though it may have no more than 25 per cent editorial it runs at more than 30 pages, so there is room for a respectable local coverage. It also sends junior journalists on courses run by the National Council for the Training of Journalists, keeps what the editor Richard Thomson describes as "a watching brief" on courts and inquests, and prides itself on not being filled, as are many frees, with stories "lifted" from other papers.

The message in Oxford is that the town will sustain an evening paid-for weekly and more than one free publication. Each town and city will have its own natural level of newspaper consumption, according to the social and economic conditions, and as the free papers become more and more established it is the advertisers who will determine the levels more than the readers.

Meanwhile, from Reading comes the ringing message that by the end of this year Thomson Regional Newspapers will have cut by half the level of its losses for last year, and even the longest-suffering of the Hemel Hempstead journalists will be tempted to claim that they have done their bit to contribute to the results. There also comes a message from Mr William Heaps, managing director and editor-in-chief of TRN: "Our regionals are going back to basics. We want to offer a package that has relevance to an area. Some regionals, and I am not necessarily including the *Post-Echo* here, have tried to be influential beyond their own sphere. Today there is such confusion and diffusion in the sources of information that people are coming back to the traditional regional newspapers."

TOMORROW

Profile of
Sonny
Ramphal
Secretary
general
of the
Commonwealth



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RUKBA is dedicated to caring for just such elderly people of professional or similar background, spending almost £13m each year assisting over 4,800 who would otherwise be struggling to exist; but there are so many others like them who are still in desperate need of RUKBA. Please will you help us bring them the peace of mind and security they so greatly long for by sending a generous donation now; and, also remembering RUKBA in your Will.

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Address _____
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مَكْذَا مِنَ الْأَصْلِ

DIARY OF A JOB HUNTER

In which Sarah Foot, Exeter University 1980-83, BA 2:1 History, armed with imperfect typing skills, attempts to find a job

I made my first assault on the electric typewriter last week. It is an experience which can only be likened to one's first driving lesson. My typewriter, although a little on the slow side, behaves as I command - there is no question of who is in control. Electric typewriters acknowledge no such authority - they type for themselves. Unfortunately, it was to my acute embarrassment that I only made this discovery when financial necessity compelled me to approach a temping agency to market my typing "skills" (also, inverted commas are now called for). With 32 words per minute and so many errors that the fault could not possibly have lain with my spelling ability, they were not interested. Although I have become hardened to the veritable barrage of assaults lately directed at my morale and confidence, this proved a real blow. When friends who have been to every part of the world before they begin their careers asked what I had done this summer, I had justified myself in explaining how I had saved both time and money in teaching myself to type.

That I had clearly not met with every success in this endeavour presented me with the dilemma of what on earth I was going to do now. Temporarily, at least, my problem was alleviated in a manner which would have prompted a knowing smile from the careers analyst who recommended I always carried my c.v. to cocktail parties. I will explain.

First, I suppose I ought to say that I was not really at a cocktail party, nor indeed in the capacity generally assumed by those who attend cocktail parties (a neighbour was celebrating her nineteenth birthday with a big family party and I had been asked to help with the washing-up).

Whilst immersed in teacups I met

on this score, together with the unlikelyhood of my being successful with the puzzles set to test aspiring civil servants - my answers to the problems of how the Government should deal with the implications of a 10°C rise in temperature over the next 20 years, or the value of marketing a machine enabling man to fly with the power of his arms and legs, lacking all credibility - compelled me to reassess my secretarial skills. I therefore marched round innumerable employment agencies.

"What could you offer me if I was a secretary? Is there any advantage in being a graduate secretary? Would I be offered more interesting work?"

"Not really... They will employ you as you have a bit more confidence or you might be working with graduates. There is such value in having a graduate secretary. If you want to go into advertising, forget any ideas of entering as a secretary. They know you will be too pushy."

One agency no longer advertised for "research assistants" and stipulated A-level education with the intention of discouraging graduates. Explaining that I spoke French further undermined any ambitions I once held. "Everybody speaks French."

In asking how difficult it was to leave the shorthand notebook behind and climb the ladder of success I was fully aware that I was inviting a homily on how it depended on my motivation, how hard I worked, how efficient I was, and so on. But after I had dutifully listened some did elaborate.

"As a PA you are a surrogate wife... You will always be in second place, buying the boss's socks, presents for his family. If you are a good secretary they won't let you go. But what's the alternative? Better employed secretary than an unemployed graduate."

With this depressing advice I



a retired civil servant - remember it was her nineteenth birthday. Washing-up was a pleasure. Funerals in South America, Egyptian pressmen, round-the-world roller-skaters... with such anecdotes he felt he ought to spend his retirement writing a book.

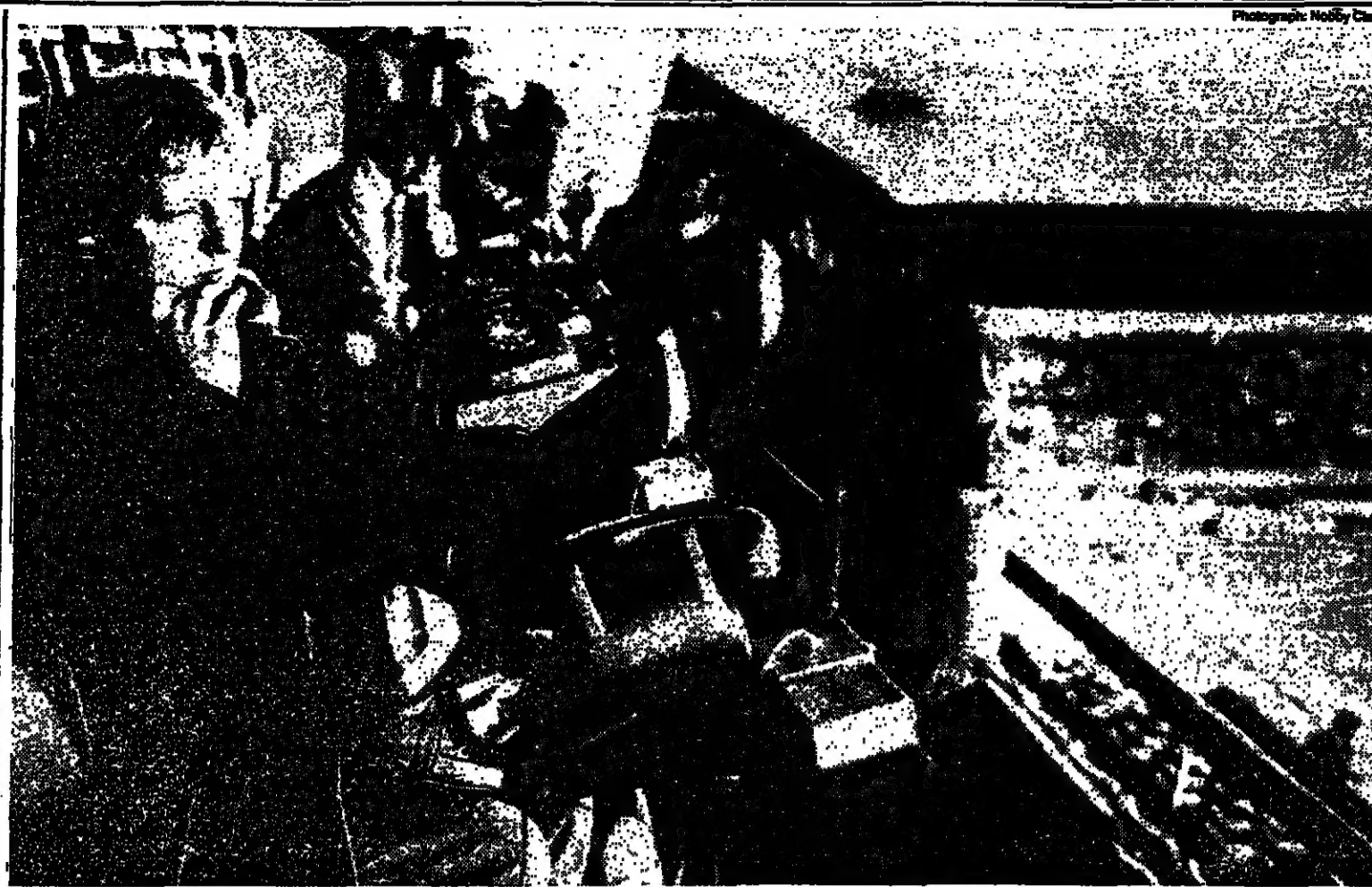
That clinched it. What could be better than a career affording a lifetime of stories? Moreover, I could side-step such technical problems as structure by writing a book in the form of a diary. The experience of a recently published diary, serialized in newspapers, the topic of radio chat shows, suggests that the publication of one's diary is the sure way to success.

At this juncture I feel it is opportune to mention that I saw Sir Peter Hall last Monday. I was at the National Theatre. It was my first trip to the Corteside and I had walked into a bar to make a phone call to Leeds.

It was after my friend had answered and I had failed to discover a slot for my pile of 10 pence that I realized I was in a private bar. On concluding what now became a very hazy call to Leeds I felt that there was an opportunity not to be missed. I went through to study the rehearsal noticeboard, being more than willing to forget typing and turn to acting. Then Sir Peter Hall emerged.

Wasn't this how the 1930s film stars were discovered - an on-the-spot song and dance routine? Despite my Shakespeare repertoire coned from A-level texts, and my one-time starring role in *Twelfth Night*, I was totally unable to think of anything to say.

My complete failure of initiative



Julie Welch in the press box. "When I started the older ones were terribly patronising, explaining what a penalty was"

Julie's action replay

Julie Welch, soccer writer, has written a play about her childhood passion for Spurs. Deborah Moggach followed her to White Hart Lane

"Footballers blow their noses and look at it." Thus speaks one of the characters in Julie Welch's film *Those Glory, Glory Days*. Such personal habits, however, don't seem to have dimmed Julie's lifelong love affair with soccer. After all, sport transcends mere mortals, doesn't it, noses and all? Caught in the roar of the crowd, the great heartbeat of the audience, footballers become gods. Well, they do to Julie Welch.

Now 35, she has been a football reporter for *The Observer* for the past 11 years, the only woman in this country to hold such a job. However, her love affair goes way back beyond this, back to her school days when, with a gang of three other girls called Toni, Jill and Tub she had her own Spurs supporters' club. In that long-lost era of Brylcreem and baggy shorts, when footballers played fair and looked so terribly middle-aged, her hero was Danny Blanchflower. Years later she was on one of her first match assignments and met him, by chance, when she was walking home and he offered her a lift. "Face to face," she says, "with God."

It was this incident which sparked off the story of *Those Glory, Glory Days*, a highly autobiographical account of her gang of four and their Spurs worship. Film maker David Puttnam just happens to be a Spurs supporter, and he just happened to hear this story, hence tomorrow night's film on Channel 4 which arrives trailing pedigree names, including a cameo role for Danny Blanchflower as himself.

Like anyone who fictionalizes one's own past, she has found the process both stirring and unnerving. "So many threads became tangled together," she says. "Julia in the film is me, though it wasn't until I'd written it that I realized I'd given her nearly my own name. My bedroom, like hers, was a shrine to Spurs. My parents, too, didn't understand my obsession, though they aren't nearly as awful as the parents in the film."

Julie Welch was brought up in Essex. It was at the City of London School that she met her gang, but she lost touch with them after she was moved to a genteel boarding school in Felixstowe and she hasn't seen them since.

She went to Bristol University and studied philosophy. "After trying my hand at some entirely unsuccessful short stories I was a *Sunday Telegraph* young writers competition by describing the fruitier side of university life. This led to absolutely nothing." Finally

she became secretary to the sports editor of *The Observer*.

The film opens with the adult Julie, on her first assignment, being humiliated by her male colleagues in the press stand. Was this true to life? "When I started it was. They presumed I was someone's girlfriend. The older ones were terribly patronising, explaining what a penalty was. I smoked a lot then, and they'd tell me I shouldn't - they'd never have said that to a man."

It must have worked, though, because now she pops a slab of nicotine chewing gum into her mouth. During this conversation we're taking the train to Saturday's match at White Hart Lane, so I can watch both Spurs and Julie Welch in action.

Did they pinch her bottom? "Oh yes," she laughs. Football might be our first national interest, but sex comes a close second.

Our train rattles towards its destination. It is packed with fans, some of whom have come all the way from Sweden, would you believe, for this match. Tension mounts, Julie chomps on her gum. Today she has to do a "runner", phoning in her commentary as she

writes it, because the match is such a big one it must catch all editions of the paper. This is nerve-racking and highly-skilled work.

"I'm an anxious person, a flapper," she says as we climb the stairs to the Spurs press lounge. "I always think I'm getting things wrong, or I'm in the wrong place." The main impression she gives is of extreme modesty, remarkable for someone who has achieved so much - not just her journalism but three TV films already made, and plans for a fourth. One expects a woman in this man's world to be extra-pushy, a campaigner, but she's the opposite. "I felt a failure at school, because I embarrassed everyone by getting a scholarship and then doing badly." Any other reason? "Well, there's my sister. She takes after my mother, she's blonde and looks like Penula Clark. Me - I took after my father. Small and portly."

We arrive at the press lounge. One can think of few more exclusively male gatherings than a bunch of soccer reporters, guffawing in a thickening haze of smoke. Julie, however, is greeted as an old friend and colleague. Someone does in fact pinch her bottom but this has the faint-hearted look of a token gesture.



Another takes her hand and admires her engagement ring but this, too, is done in a spirit of sexless bonhomie - it's all in the family as she's marrying Ronald Atkin, another *Observer* football writer.

In the film the adult Julie is a quasi-feminist, aggressive and boiler-suited not at all similar to her self-effacing creator. One feels pleased, but also sneakily disappointed, to see that the real Julie is treated simply as one amongst equals. In fact the only visible effect she has had here is the recent installation of the Julie Welch Memorial Loos. "Until then I had to wait outside until the men's was empty, then post a sentry beside the door while I slipped in."

Looking at this small figure in donkey jacket and jeans, I speculated whether she would be treated differently if she looked either like a boiler-suited feminist or Miss World. But by now the conclusion is blindingly obvious: No. Not if she's interested in football.

The game begins - Spurs versus Liverpool. The crowd sways like seaweed, with sudden wilder currents at the Liverpool supporters' end. In the press stand each seat has a little lamp, a phone socket and a British Rail-type folding to write on. Wedged between the *Mirror* and the *Sunday People*, I'm the one ignorant person in a crowd of 45,000. Around me the scribes are scribbling, some entirely illegibly, and passing charity information to each other. I'm sitting behind Julie and can read her copy over her shoulder. She pops another Nicorette into her mouth and grabs the phone. It's freezing, try to analyse, in vain, why people actually think this is enjoyable. Then suddenly there's a goal; the crowd rises and roars. Just for one, fleeting moment I almost see the point.

Afterwards the reporters carry away their phones like characters in an avant-garde play. The press lounge is littered with empty, crumpled plates - quick off the mark, these backs - and glasses are filled with light ale as the team managers hold a press conference.

Then with affectionate farewells we all disperse into the night. Julie is going back to her house in Wandsworth which she shares with three Burmese cats. "Beautiful creatures," she says. "They're little... they purr... yet muscular." Just like footballers. Those *Glory, Glory Days* will be screened tomorrow at the London Film Festival and also on Channel 4 at 9.30pm.

Winter harvest

"First catch your rice," said a fellow scabber of the kitchen in jest. It was true, too, of course, as jokes are, and those present swapped stories of the crawling, wriggling and airborne surprises sometimes discovered going about their business in the jars and packets found in any kitchen. Whole foods which have escaped spraying and processing are likeliest to harbour unwanted sources of protein, and exotic imports - like big dried chillies I brought back from Mexico once - can spring to life before your eyes. The plump, round cushions of cabbage - formed by twisting the filled leaves in a square of muslin or a napkin - are neat enough to serve as a garnish with roast or casserole game. With a sour cream and paprika sauce they are a meal in themselves. Allow three or four each as a main course; one or two as a vegetable.

Victorian grocers took pains to alert their customers to the arrival of the new season's fruits

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by having their paper bags printed with elaborate engravings of nature's bounty. But at least currants, raisins and most dried fruits do not actually go off. They just become harder and drier, unlike nuts which have a far shorter shelf life. In warm kitchens the oil in nuts can turn rancid and ruin the flavour of anything they are used in. Tasting nuts before adding them to recipes is a worthwhile precaution. Nuts are freshest and sweetest in early winter, and this week's recipes all feature the new season's nuts.

If stuffed cabbage sounds downright dull, read on because this version is not. The filling of nuts, brown rice and lentils is full of earthy tastes and textures and it looks good too. The plump, round cushions of cabbage - formed by twisting the filled leaves in a square of muslin or a napkin - are neat enough to serve as a garnish with roast or casserole game. With a sour cream and paprika sauce they are a meal in themselves. Allow three or four each as a main course; one or two as a vegetable.

THE TIMES COOK



- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 30g (1 oz) raisins | 1 tablespoon chopped fresh oil, or 1 teaspoon dried |
| 6 juniper berries, crushed | 150 ml (½ pint) soured cream |
| ½ teaspoon caraway seeds | Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste |
| Salt and freshly ground black pepper | |
- For the sauce**
30g (1 oz) butter or olive oil
1 large onion, finely chopped
1 tablespoon paprika
225g (8 oz) peeled tomatoes, tinned or fresh

chopped onion and leek until they are tender and just beginning to brown. Remove the pan from the heat and stir in the rice, lentils, nuts, raisins, juniper berries, caraway seeds, salt and pepper. Mix them thoroughly.

Lay a large cabbage leaf, curly edge up, on a square of dampened muslin or a napkin which measures about 30 cm/12 in square. Put a smaller leaf the same way up in the centre of it. Place a heaped tablespoon of stuffing in the middle and fold the leaves loosely over it. Gather up the corners of the cloth and twist the cabbage in to squeeze it into a neat ball. Fill the remaining leaves the same way.

Arrange the balls of stuffed cabbage in a steamer over boiling water and steam them, covered, for 30 minutes.

Make the sauce while the cabbage is cooking. Heat the butter or oil in a saucepan and add the onion. Cook it on a low heat until it is tender without allowing it to brown. Take the pan off the heat and stir in the paprika followed by the tomatoes and salt. Return the sauce to the stove and simmer it for about 15 minutes.

Stir in the soured cream and season the sauce to taste with salt and freshly ground black pepper. Serve the sauce as it is or, if you prefer it smooth, sieve or process it. Pour the sauce into a heated serving dish and arrange the stuffed cabbage in one layer over it.

Pecan nuts have a sweeter taste than walnuts, which they resemble, and are the basis of

that classic dish of the American deep south, pecan pie.

Pecan pie
Serves eight
225g (8oz) shelled pecan nuts
225g (8oz) wholewheat pastry flour
110g (4oz) butter, chilled
1 egg yolk
About 6 tablespoons iced water
3 large eggs
175ml (6 fl oz) golden syrup, or light corn syrup
170g (6oz) light brown sugar
Vanilla essence, optional

Spread the pecans on a baking sheet and toast them in a preheated moderate oven (160°C/325°F, gas mark 3) for 10 minutes, then allow to cool.

To make the pastry, sift the flour into a bowl and rub in the butter. Mix to a firm dough with the egg yolk and water. Form the pastry into a ball and chill it, covered, for 30 minutes before rolling it out thinly on a floured surface. Use the pastry to line a loose-bottomed tart tin of 25 cm (10 in) diameter. Scatter the nuts over the pastry.

Mix the eggs, syrup and sugar lightly together, adding vanilla essence as you like it, and pour the mixture into the tin. Let it stand until the nuts rise to the surface, then bake the pie in a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 45 minutes, or until the filling is set.

Cool the pie before turning it out and serve it warm or cold with unsweetened whipped cream or crème fraîche.

Shona Crawford Poole

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Certificate of appropriate alternative development Use of confidential information

Grampian Regional Council and Others v Secretary of State for Scotland and Others
Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Keith of Kinkaid, Lord Scarman, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Templeman

[Speeches delivered November 10]

In granting a certificate of appropriate alternative development of land proposed to be acquired by an authority possessing compulsory purchase powers under section 25 of the Land Compensation (Scotland) Act 1963, the local planning authority, or the secretary of state on appeal, was required to ignore not only the immediate event bringing section 25 into operation (in the present case the authority's written offer to purchase the land) but also the underlying requirement that the site should be devoted to a public purpose.

The relevant date for decision on an application for a certificate was the date of the offer to purchase, notice to treat, etc, not that of the application.

The House of Lords dismissed appeals by the Grampian Regional Council, the education authority, and the Gordon District Council, the local planning authority, from a majority decision of the Court of Session (Lord Dunpark and Lord McDonald, Lord Avonside dissenting) on January 28, 1983 affirming a decision of the first respondent, the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Section 25 of the 1963 Act (as amended by the Community Land Act 1975) provides:

"(3) An application for a certificate under this section - (a) shall state whether or not there are, in the applicant's opinion, any classes of development which, either immediately or at a future time, would be appropriate for the land in question if it were not proposed to be acquired by any authority possessing compulsory purchase powers and, if so, shall specify the classes of development and the times at which they would be so appropriate; ...

"(4) Where an application is made to the planning authority for a certificate under this section in respect of an interest in land, the planning authority shall ... issue to the applicant a certificate stating that, in the opinion of the planning authority in respect of the land in question, either (a) planning permission for development of one or more classes specified in the certificate (whether specified in the application or not) would have been granted [a "positive certificate"]; or (b) planning permission would not have been granted for any development other than the development (if any) which is proposed to be carried out by the authority by whom the interest is proposed to be acquired [a "negative certificate"]. ...

The relevant provisions of the 1963 Act and the Land Compensation Act 1961 are similar.

Mr J. A. Cameron, QC and Mr A.

F. Rodger for the appellants; Mr M. S. R. Bruce, QC and Mr A. C. Henry for the secretary of state; Mr I. C. Kirkwood, QC and Mr A. M. Philip (all of the Scottish Bar) for the second respondents, the landowners, Ashdale Land and Property Co Ltd.

LORD BRIDGE said that the education authority had acquired from the landowners sites for a primary and a secondary school in a newly developed suburb of Aberdeen called Westhill on terms agreed pursuant to offers in writing made by the education authority on December 13, 1976, and January 15, 1977, respectively. The general Westhill development had not been carried out pursuant to formal provisions of the development plan, but had been approved by the secretary of state as a departure from the plan. The agreements had provided for the landowners to receive the same compensation, fixed as at the date of the respective offers, as if the land had been acquired compulsorily.

On July 28, 1978, the landowners had applied to the planning authority pursuant to section 25 of the 1963 Act for certificates of appropriate alternative development. Parallel applications by the education authority gave rise to no separate issue and could for present purposes be ignored.

The planning authority had issued certificates to the landowners stating that, in their opinion, planning permission would not have been granted for any development other than that proposed to be carried out by the education authority.

On appeal by the landowners, the secretary of state had certified that planning permission would have been granted in respect of the primary school site for residential development and in respect of the secondary school site for residential or commercial development, in each case subject to conditions.

The sole purpose of the certification procedure was to provide a basis for determining the development value, if any, to be taken into account in assessing the compensation payable on compulsory acquisition. It was difficult to envisage a situation in practice in which the Lands Tribunal, when assessing compensation, could be persuaded to act on a contrary opinion to that certified by the planning authority or the secretary of state on appeal.

It had always been envisaged that the substantial new urban community of Westhill would need to be served by schools provided by the education authority, and the two school sites the subject of the appeals had from the outset been earmarked to meet that need.

The appellants contended that the only circumstance that the planning authority, or the secretary of state on appeal, was required to ignore in answering the hypothetical question raised by an application under

section 25 was the immediate event that had resulted in the applicant's interest in land becoming one that was "proposed to be acquired by an authority possessing compulsory purchase powers" under section 25(1), in this case the education authority's written offer to purchase. While those offers must be ignored, so ran the argument, the underlying requirement to devote those sites to fulfil the needs of public education remained and afforded a complete answer to the claims for positive certificates.

If it were right to confine attention to section 25(3) and (4) and section 30(2) alone, that literalistic argument might have some appeal. If, however, one considered the wider statutory context and the function of certificates of appropriate alternative development in the scheme of the Act as a whole, it became clear that the argument was untenable.

First, it flew in the face of section 16 of the Act, which provided:

"No account shall be taken (in assessing compensation) of any depreciation of the value of the relevant interest which is attributable to the fact that ... an indication has been given that the relevant land is, or is likely, to be acquired by an authority possessing compulsory purchase powers."

Second, if (see section 25 (7)) the planning need to use land for a public purpose, which underlay a proposed compulsory acquisition, was not a sufficient ground to withhold a positive certificate where that need was recognized and provided for in the development plan, his Lordship did not see how the underlying planning need could ever be such a sufficient ground.

But the overriding consideration that impelled his Lordship to reject the appellants' argument was that if it were accepted, defeat the essential purpose of the procedure for obtaining certificates of appropriate alternative development, as part of the overall scheme of the Act to secure the payment of fair compensation to landowners who were compulsorily expropriated, or expressed more specifically, to ensure that when urban land, otherwise available for some form of urban building development, was acquired for a necessary public purpose, the compensation would reflect its urban development value.

Assuming, as his Lordship did, that every compulsory purchase of land could be justified by reference to the public purpose for which the land was required, to allow reliance on that public requirement to determine the question raised by an application under section 25 would lead to the issue of a negative certificate in every case.

Counsel for the appellants, recognizing that that conclusion would be fatal to his argument, had sought to avoid it by contending that the applicant for a positive certificate could succeed if, but only

if, he could show that, at the date of his application, there had been one or more alternative sites available that could equally well or perhaps better have been used to meet the public need for which his own land had been proposed to be taken.

His Lordship unhesitatingly rejected that contention. An application for a certificate of appropriate alternative development presupposed that the land to which it related was in fact to be acquired by an authority possessing compulsory purchase powers, and a certificate issued would only be of significance if the acquisition proceeded to completion.

The availability of alternative sites was very relevant at the stage when a proposed compulsory acquisition was being resisted. But once it had been decided that site A, rather than site B or site C, was to be acquired, the fact that site B or site C might have been chosen instead could have no conceivable relevance in determining the fair basis of compensation that the acquiring authority ought to pay to the owner of site A.

As his Lordship understood the decision of the Court of Session in *Bell v Lord Advocate* (1968 SC 14) he agreed with it and could find nothing in it to assist the appellants. Nor did he think that the judgment of Mr Justice Griffiths in *Stelmorale Development Corporation v Secretary of State for the Environment* (unreported, December 19, 1979) lent any support to the proposition that the educational requirement in itself could afford a ground for the issue of a negative certificate. If it did, he must, to that extent, disagree with it.

Nor did the decision of the House of Lords in *Devonwall Investments Ltd v Margate Corporation* (1970) 3 All ER 864, that the strength of the prospect of a by-pass being provided elsewhere than on the claimant's land fell to be decided as a matter of evidence and could not be founded on any assumption, seem to his Lordship to be of the least help to the appellants, or, indeed, to be relevant to any issue arising in the appeals.

The conclusions that his Lordship had expressed were sufficient to dispose of the appeals, but the appellants had sought to raise a further question as to what was the relevant date by reference to which an application for a certificate under section 25 should be decided and on which permission for the certified development, if the certificate did not specify a future time, would be assumed to have been granted under section 23(5). Their submission was that the relevant date was the date of the application under section 25.

The secretary of state and the majority of the Court of Session had held that it was the date when the land was first "proposed to be acquired by an authority possessing compulsory purchase powers" in accordance with the definition of

that formula in section 30(2). If that was right, it meant that the relevant date in relation to each school site was the date of the education authority's offer to purchase, which was also the date for the assessment of compensation.

Having concluded that the availability of alternative school sites was irrelevant, the point as to date was entirely academic, since the appellants were unable to suggest that there had been any change in the dates of the offers to purchase and the date of the application for certificates. However, since the point had been argued, it was right to express an opinion about it.

The words "either immediately or at a future time" had been introduced into section 25(3)(a) by the Community Land Act 1975. It seemed to have been suggested to the Court of Session that they had changed the previous law. Counsel before their Lordships had claimed that suggestion, but had relied on the word "immediately" as emphasizing what had submitted the law had always been.

The applicant for a certificate, he had pointed out, was and always had been, required to specify the classes of development that he claimed, "would be appropriate for the land in question if it were not proposed to be acquired by any authority possessing compulsory purchase powers". He submitted that the words "would be" could only refer to the present, not the past. That was the beginning and end of his argument.

Again, consideration of the scheme of the Act showed the argument to be fallacious. The purpose of the certificate was solely as an aid to the assessment of compensation. Unless it was effective to indicate what planning permission would have been granted at or before the date when compensation fell to be assessed or at some future time specified in the certificate, it would not serve that purpose effectively.

In agreement with Lord Dunpark, his Lordship considered that the submission for the appellants on the point led to a nonsensical result.

Lord Fraser, Lord Keith, Lord Scarman and Lord Templeman agreed.

Solicitors: Martin & Co, Partnership Agents for Shepherd & Wedderburn, WS Edinburgh; Treasury Solicitor for Scotland; Solicitors for the appellants: A. C. Bennett & Fairweather, WS Edinburgh; and Storie, Cruden & Simpson, Aberdeen.

Correction

In *Dwyer v Rodrick and Others* (The Times November 12) junior counsel for the defendants was Mr Allan Duckworth, not Mr Arthur Duckworth.

Facenda Chicken Ltd v Fowler
Before Mr Justice Goulding
(Judgment delivered November 8)

In giving judgment against the plaintiffs in a Chancery Division action against 10 defendants concerning the use and disclosure of confidential information which appertained to the plaintiff company's business, the court reviewed the law as to confidential information in so far as it concerned cases of master and servant.

Mr John Trench and Mr William Hunter for the plaintiff company, Mr Peter Crawford, QC and Mr James Gibbons for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE GOULDING said the plaintiff company carried on the business of breeding, rearing, slaughtering, preparing and selling chickens. Of the 10 defendants nine were formerly in the employ of the company but subsequently became employed by the tenth defendant, Fowler Quality Poultry Products Ltd.

Mr Fowler, the first defendant, was in 1973 engaged by the company as its sales manager. He built up a van sales operation, whereby itinerant refrigerated vehicles would daily offer fresh chickens to retailers and catering establishments. There were 10 refrigerated vehicles.

Each of the van salesmen knew the names and addresses of the customers, their usual requirements, the route and timing of deliveries, and the prices which customers respectively paid. The last item was important because the company quoted different prices to different customers buying similar goods, depending on their individual circumstances.

That sales information became the subject matter of the company's action in the Chancery Division and of a counterclaim in the Queen's Bench Division. The company alleged that the sales information was confidential and was used by the defendants.

In 1980 Mr Fowler resigned from the company and after the end of March 1981 he set up a new business of selling fresh chickens from refrigerated vehicles.

Several of the Facenda company's van salesmen, their supervisor and two of the office staff entered the employment of the Fowler company. All were made defendants in the Facenda company's Chancery action.

Mr Fowler's refrigerated vehicles operated in some of the sectors visited by those of the Facenda company and the two companies served the same type of customer. They were in direct competition and there was no doubt that Mr Fowler intended to compete with the Facenda company, and also with other traders from the outset.

None of the defendants had been subject to any express agreement restrictive of his or her activities after leaving the Facenda company.

The writ in the Chancery Division was issued in September 1981. In that action the Facenda company alleged that the defendants had broken their contracts of employment by using the sales information to the disadvantage or detriment of the company.

As a second cause of action sounding in damages, the Facenda company alleged a conspiracy by the defendants, including the Fowler company, to injure its goodwill and connection by such abuse of confidential information and also by inducing breaches of contract by the customers of the Facenda company.

In the Queen's Bench action, begun in September 1982, Mr Fowler claimed for outstanding commission due to him by Facenda and in a counterclaim the Facenda company sought damages for, *inter alia*, breach of contract by abuse of confidential information (in effect a repetition, so far as concerned Mr Fowler, of the claim in the Chancery action).

His Lordship dealing with the alleged abuse of confidential information, made it clear that anything he said about the law was intended to apply only to cases of master and servant.

In his view, information acquired by an employee in the course of his service, and not the subject of any relevant express agreement, might fall as regarded confidence into any of three classes:

First, there was information which because of its trivial character or its easy accessibility from public sources could not be regarded by reasonable persons or by the law as confidential at all. An example might be a published patent specification well known to people in the industry concerned.

Second, there was information which a servant was to treat as confidential (either because expressly told so, or because from its character it obviously was so) but which once learned necessarily remained in the servant's head and became part of his own skill and knowledge applied in the course of his master's business.

So long as the employment continued, he could not otherwise use or disclose such information without infidelity and therefore

for the whole of those benefits which he thereafter continued to receive.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the submission was founded on the general common law principle that the plaintiff should not recover in damages more than he had lost by the accident. But by section 2(1) of the 1948 Act, Parliament had made specific provision in relation, *inter alia*, to invalidity and industrial disablement benefits and had thus abrogated the common law principle in so far as it related to them.

Credit for benefits

Barnes v Bromley London Borough Council

Assessing damages in a personal injury action, Lord David Smith, QC, sitting as a High Court judge in the Queen's Bench Division on November 2, rejected a submission by counsel for the defendant that the plaintiff who had given credit for half the invalidity and industrial disablement benefits received for five years after his accident, in accordance with section 2(1) of the Law Reform (Personal Injuries) Act 1948, should in addition give credit



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THE TIMES DIARY

A bridge too English

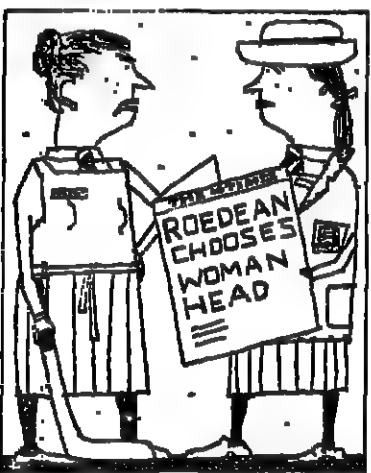
Roy Hughes, Labour MP for Newport, has a new plan to get the Government to act over the long-running troubles of the Severn Bridge. He believes the bridge should become Welsh. He has therefore tabled a question to the Prime Minister asking for legislation to extend the boundaries of Wales so that the Secretary of State for Wales becomes responsible for the bridge. "At the moment," he says, "the Welsh Office ministers are disclaiming all responsibility. The bridge sits the Welsh economy but both of its ends are in England. There is a reluctance on the part of the Department of Transport to spend money from its budget on what it sees as essentially a Welsh facility."

I wonder how the citizens of Gwent and Gloucestershire, who live at each end of the bridge, feel about this.

The other cheek

A savage attack on the Church of England is made in a book called *When Will Ye Be Wise? The State of the Church of England*, to be published tomorrow by Bloomsbury. Bishop Stephen Neill dismisses C of E church services with the comment that: "All too often I come away... with the feeling that the only thing to be done is to join either the Roman Catholics or the Salvation Army". And O. Raymond Johnston writes: "What is tragic is the slavish following of secular trends, especially in the moral field, by so many members of the church who purport to be expounding a Christian position on behalf of the Church of England". The polemic will be launched tonight, all the same with a party at Church House Bookshop in Westminster, proprietor: the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England.

BARRY FANTONI



'Typical section'

Extending belief

Philatelists who belong to Stanley Gibbons's Great Britain Collectors' Club are invited to take advantage of "interest-free extended payment terms" for orders of £90 or more. One of the extended payment options is to send three postal or money orders, one dated immediately and the others dated one and two months ahead, each for a third of the total. The man at Stanley Gibbons sounded as perplexed as I was when I pointed out that the orders would have to be paid for immediately, so the only beneficiary of such extended credit would be the Post Office. He denied there was any conspiracy to solicit extra revenue for the Royal Mail.

Good sport

Dick Palmer, general secretary of the British Olympic Association, said last week that he didn't begrudge Los Angeles making a profit on its hosting of next year's Olympic Games. This is very polite talk from a man who runs a shoeing operation himself. The BOA office has a staff of nine, a far cry from, for example, the Italian operation which employs 2,000 people. When we complained to Mr Palmer about the difficulty of reaching him because of his inadequate office switchboard he pointed out that the Fiji Olympic Association doesn't even have a typewriter.

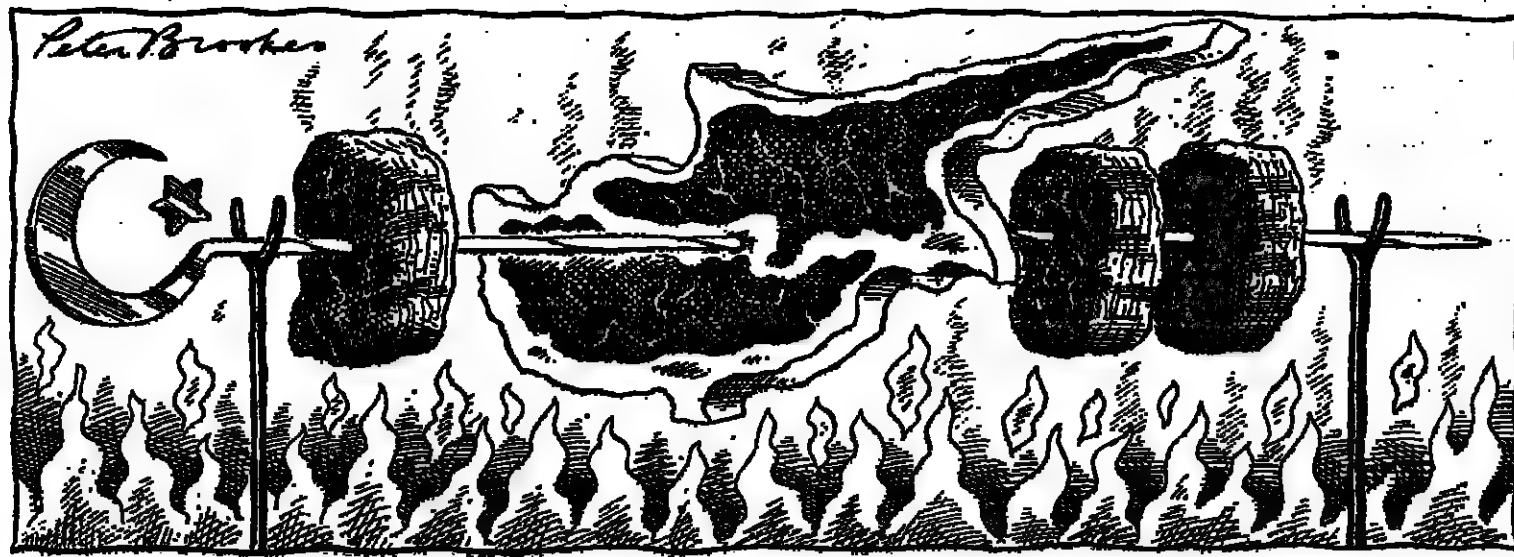
Strip cover-up



Here's a political cartoon that got clean away. A lively strip cartoon showing Michael Heseltine, forelock-a-quiver, championing the right of council tenants to become homeowners. It was intended to run in national and local papers before the May 1980 local elections. The idea was approved by Gordon Reece, the Tory party's then publicity adviser, but came unstuck when shown to senior politicians. One objection against the strip, which was to be the first of a series, was how other ministers could be shown in the same heroic style. Geoffrey Howe in particular was seen as a problem area.

PHS

Edward Mortimer paints the background to the Turkish Cypriot UDI



Friend and foe confounded

Yesterday's news of the Turkish Cypriot declaration of independence, according to Reuters, "stunned government officials and diplomats in Nicosia".

On the face of it that is surprising, since few political moves in recent times can have been preceded by so long and so public a build-up. Cyprus had been *de facto* partitioned into Greek and Turkish zones since the Turkish intervention of 1974. In February 1975 the Turkish Cypriots proclaimed a "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" which was not in fact federated with anybody, though it expressed its intention to form a federation with the other, Greek-speaking zone.

Since then the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, who was elected president of this *de facto* state, has repeatedly threatened to go further and proclaim full independence if the Greek Cypriots did not accept federation on his terms, or if the international community persisted in recognizing the Greek Cypriot authorities as the only legitimate government of the entire island. If now he has really managed to achieve general surprise, it is essentially by the time-honoured method of crying "wolf" so often that people had given up taking notice.

Some people did take notice in May this year, when Mr Denktaş's mode of speech changed from threat to definite statement of intent. Reacting to a pro-Greek resolution passed overwhelmingly by the UN General Assembly, he announced, in an interview with *The Times* on his way back to Cyprus from New York, that he would propose the declaration of an independent state which would seek international recognition, so as to be able to negotiate in future "on a basis of

equality" with the Greek Cypriots. He warned, moreover, that he would stand by his proposal "whatever may happen".

By the time I visited Cyprus in early June, however, a good deal of the heat seemed to have gone out of the issue. Denktaş's scheme, it was said on both sides of the "green line" which since 1964 has divided Nicosia into Greek and Turkish sectors, had once again been set on by the government in Ankara, on whose support the Turkish Cypriot community depends.

Ankara's view has been, consistently, that "UDI" would simply exacerbate the diplomatic situation, causing further problems between Turkey and her western allies, without in any way improving the material lot of the Turkish Cypriots.

On June 15 the UN Security Council renewed the mandate of UNFICYP, the force which polices the green line, and instructed the Secretary-General to continue his good offices. There was no reference to the contentious General Assembly resolution. On June 17 the Turkish Cypriot assembly passed a resolution affirming the right of Turkish Cypriots to self-determination. This in fact prepared the ground for yesterday's declaration since it reiterated an earlier resolution, dating from 1976, which ruled out independence.

At the time, however, it seemed that Turkish Cypriot indignation over the General Assembly resolution had been assuaged, and that the matter would go no further. Later in the summer the UN Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, pursuing his "good offices" mandate, began to circulate ideas for getting the intercommunal talks (between Greek and Turkish Cyp-

riots) started again with some hope of breaking the long-standing deadlock.

Although these ideas were not accepted as they stood by either side - and arguments about them on the Greek side caused the resignation of the Cyprus foreign minister - soundings were still going on, with the prospect of a new summit meeting, the first since 1979, between Denktaş and the President of the Cyprus Republic, Spyros Kyprianou. Denktaş himself proposed this, in accordance with his constant preoccupation to put the two communities on an equal footing (and hence himself on an equal footing with the Greek Cypriot leader).

Pérez de Cuellar had promised to organize such a meeting when he judged the time ripe for it, provided both sides meanwhile abstained from provocative declarations. It was therefore thought on the Greek side that Denktaş would keep quiet about UDI until the present bout of diplomacy had worked itself out.

But such calculations failed to take into account the Turkish political context. It was of course standard for mainland Turkish leaders to say, in public statements, that Turkish Cypriots had the right to self-determination, but such statements invariably added that this right should be exercised at the appropriate or opportune time, with the clear implication that that time had not yet arrived.

In private, Turkish diplomats would usually say that Ankara had strongly counselled against UDI but that, for lack of progress in the negotiations (adequate Greek concessions), it was becoming increasingly difficult to hold the Turkish Cypriots back. Such remarks were generally taken with a pinch of salt, since they served an obvious

diplomatic purpose, but they may not have been without some basis in truth.

The fact is that, although the Turkish Cypriots are heavily dependent on Ankara, it is unthinkable politically for Ankara to deny them its support. As with Israel and the United States the tail can, up to a point, wag the dog. Moreover, Denktaş must have seen an opportunity in the moment of transition in Turkey between military regime and elected government.

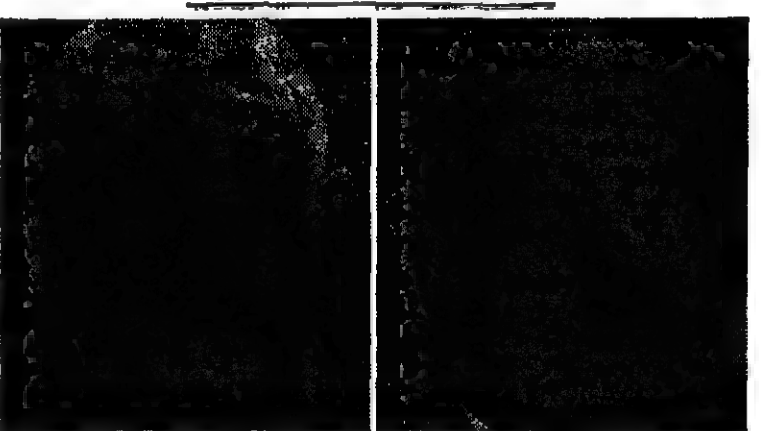
Turgut Özal, who will be installed as prime minister next week, is more interested in economics than in foreign affairs, but his reputation stands high in western financial and political circles both because of his past success in stabilizing Turkey's foreign debt and because he offers the best hope of prolonging the political stability achieved by the military regime on a sound democratic basis.

Özal's party had taken the line that the Turkish Cypriot "government" is an independent entity with the capacity and right to make its own decisions. Özal himself went on record, in his interview with *The Times* last week, as saying he would support the Turkish Cypriots if they declared independence "because they have waited so long". Once he became prime minister he would not doubt have been subject to the same pressure as his predecessors to prevent UDI, but as things stand he is well placed to argue that he has no choice but to accept the *fait accompli* and fulfil his earlier pledges, and under his leadership Turkey is likely to take less international punishment than she would have under the generals.

Mr Denktaş, in short, has not only taken his opponents by surprise but shrewdly exploited a moment of weakness and confusion among his protectors.

Why deny us these rights?

by Anthony Lester



Lord Chancellors at loggerheads: Hailsham, left, says Yes to incorporating the European human rights convention - a predecessor, Elwyn-Jones, says No

Lord Chancellor would not otherwise have been blocked by the political machine.

If incorporation depends upon obtaining a political consensus, it will not happen in the foreseeable future. Parliament itself, rather than an ad hoc congeries of politicians, is surely the appropriate body to decide whether British as well as European judges should adjudicate upon the fundamental rights of the common law of England and Wales. More than 30 years after the United Kingdom became bound by the convention, in spite of the publication of a government Green Paper, a Northern Ireland commission report, a Lords select committee report, and the passage of two Bills through the House of Commons, the House of Commons has not answered that great question.

Perhaps ministers and their advisers and the parliamentarians fear that British judges would encroach more upon parliamentary sovereignty and executive discretion than the European Commission and Court have done. Such fear is misplaced in the light of what is actually happening in Strasbourg.

Not a week passes without press publicity about cases in which the United Kingdom is defending proceedings before the Commission or the Court. The list of British cases is long, controversial and far-reaching: the inhuman treatment of suspected terrorists in Northern Ireland; inadequate safeguards of personal privacy against telephone tapping by the police; unfair discrimination against the British wives of foreign husbands under the immigration rules; inhuman prison conditions in cases of solitary confinement and segregation; unjust restrictions upon prisoner's correspondence and visits; judicial bullying in the Isle of Man; corporal punishment in Scottish schools; criminal sanctions against private homosexual conduct in Northern Ireland; ineffective judicial protec-

tion for detained mental patients and would-be immigrants; the dismissal of workers because of the oppressive operation of the closed shop; the nationalization of aircraft and shipbuilding companies without adequate compensation; the denial of equal citizenship rights to British passport-holders from East Africa; and interference with free expression by the Law Lords in extending the common law offence of contempt of court and blasphemy.

No other country which belongs to the convention system has been faced with so many cases of such importance. It is not the sheer volume of cases which is so telling, but the proportion of cases declared inadmissible by the Commission and of cases decided by the Court against the United Kingdom. The first individual application against the United Kingdom to be declared admissible was introduced within a year of our acceptance of the right of individual petition. Since then 80 further UK cases, some of which related to groups of applicants, have been declared admissible.

This figure of 80 compares with 40 cases against Austria, 38 against Belgium, and 37 against the Federal Republic of Germany, three countries which accepted the right of individual petition several years before the United Kingdom did.

Isolated in most of the democratic Commonwealth, we are also isolated in democratic Europe. Unlike the other member states, we have neither a legally enforceable bill of rights, nor a legally enforceable Convention. The citizens of West Germany and France have both. Because Parliament has not given the convention its proper legitimacy under United Kingdom law, the convention carries the stigma of its inferior status in our courts. At best the convention is no more than an aid to the interpretation of legal ambiguities and uncertainties so as to ensure, where possible, that United Kingdom law is in conformity with United Kingdom treaty

obligations. At worst it is so many worthless pieces of paper. Its present pathetic status is shown by the line of immigration cases in the Court of Appeal in which the convention was invoked.

After some initial vacillation the Court of Appeal has firmly decided that neither immigration officers nor even the Home Secretary, in exercising his statutory powers, are obliged to take into account the provisions of the convention since it does not have the force of law in this country. So not only the immigration officers but also the Home Secretary himself is free under British law to put the convention in the wastepaper basket. He and his colleagues have a complete licence under British law to infringe the rights and freedoms of the convention provided that they do not persuade Parliament to translate such infringements into ambiguous legislation.

In the absence of the necessary legislative action by Parliament we have an incomplete and defective system of "public law" which can operate more as a shield for public authorities than as a protection for the rights of individuals. What is lacking in English law is precisely that positive code of rights and freedoms which is guaranteed by the convention, supplemented by a code of substantive principles of administrative law and other specific human rights legislation.

The remedy lies with Parliament. Since Parliament, like the executive and the judiciary, is already bound by the convention in international law, there would be no diminution in the sovereignty of Parliament if it enacted a statute to make the convention enforceable in our courts. A future parliament could retain the power to override the convention in express terms, however unlikely it might be for Parliament to commit a flagrant breach of our international obligations.

Naturally only the very young have fantasies of omnipotence. Growing up involves accepting the necessity for laws and limits. A mature parliament would not insist upon the continuous assertion of its fantastical absolute powers at the expense of individual justice. A mature parliament would use its sovereign law-making powers to confine these powers within proper constitutional limits. The convention sets those limits in relation to fundamental rights and freedoms, protecting minorities against the tyranny of elected majorities, and ordinary men and women against the misuse of administrative and judicial discretion.

Only Parliament has the power to secure these rights and freedoms to the people of this country by means of a new great charter giving them the force of law. The time is overdue as we enter 1984.

Extracted from the seventh F. A. Mann Lecture given by Anthony Lester QC at Lincoln's Inn on November 8.

Jock Bruce-Gardyne

Overheating the gas issue

There seems to be some doubt about whether Melbourne ever said, as his colleagues departed from a cabinet meeting, "It doesn't matter what we have decided, gentlemen, so long as we all say the same thing." Whether he did or not - and it would have been in character - it has sometimes occurred to me that this was advice our present Cabinet could do well to heed. Conflicting accounts from the participants (or their spokesmen, who hardly create their stories without guidance) of what transpired around the table at No 10 make entertaining reading. Whether they make for good government is a different matter.

Labour governments have traditionally leaked like sieves: and in recent years, when a Labour cabinet minister who felt constrained to agree that the laws of gravity could not be suspended indefinitely was liable to face eviction by his constituency management committee, the indiscretions of their members could be excused on grounds of self-preservation. Among Tory governments, this one has broken new ground. Every autumn's public spending review has been accompanied by a blow-by-blow account of vicissitudes, second opinions, and the various departments or the Treasury. This one has been no exception.

When, as in 1980, there was a serious conflict of principle between what were called the "wets" and "dries" about the appropriateness of high spending or restraint in the depths of the recession, the readiness of the contestants to take their respective standpoints into the public arena was perhaps understandable. And open debate about long-term spending options has much to commend it at any time: the arguments, for example, about whether to renew, or not to renew, the existing commitment to increase the defence budget by 3 per cent a year in "real terms" when it lapses in 1985 will not end with tomorrow's statement (and incidentally if the Treasury has tied the Ministry of Defence to "slightly over" £19,000m in 1986/7, as compared with a projected £18,300m in 1985/6, and chalked that as a victory, it cannot be accused of setting its sights too high). Nor should it.

But when a conflict to apportion blame or credit for an increase in the price of gas or electricity as a very marginal item within an agreed strategy for next year's spending begs the headline, one is tempted to remind the contestants of the difficulties encountered by that other eminent Victorian, Lord Raglan, whose guidance of the British troops committed to his charge in the Crimea was not helped by his misapprehension that he was there to fight the French. They are supposed to be on the same side.

Furthermore, such arguments are liable to divert attention from points of real substance. Unless we have all been vastly misinformed, the Chancellor will tomorrow report to Parliament that - for the second year running - the Cabinet has finally agreed to stand by the total of just over £126,000m for public spending in 1984-85 pencilled in in this year's Budget. So far so good. That is the figure against which the Treasury will do its revenue sums in the spring to arrive at the allowance for expected sales of assets such as British Telecom - at a balance which it reckons it should be able to borrow in the year ahead.

That balance - the public sector borrowing requirement in the jargon - will certainly go askew because: taxes or spending turn out to be higher or lower than expected; for reasons beyond the Treasury's control. That is bound to happen. But there are two figures buried in the small print of tomorrow's statement which can materially affect the margin of manoeuvre: the contingency reserve, and "shortfall". That total of £126,000m pencilled in last March included an unallocated £3,000m for the contingency reserve. Now that the various individual programmes have been plotted in, it may be legitimate, with inflation probably underestimating previous estimates, to have shaved that £3,000m in advance. But the smaller the reserve - and the larger the figure assumed for "shortfall", or the amount by which departments will underspend their budgets - the greater is the risk of a higher deficit emerging than the Treasury has planned for. A sum of £600m saved or not saved by the financial targets set for British Gas and the Electricity Boards is really secondary. Yet what Peter Walker did or did not agree to looks like being the centre of attention.

And a rum old argument it promises to be. Mrs Sheila Black, of the National Gas Consumers' Council, tells us unsurprisingly that they are "completely opposed to the use of British Gas as a milk cow". Not very long ago, I seem to recall, Mrs Black adorned the Price Commission when that body was quite happy to use the gas consumer in industry as a milk cow for households that happened to be connected to gas.

The really sad aspect of this particular debate, though, is the automatic assumption that more demanding financial targets for a nationalized industry must be met by higher prices. If consumers had a choice of suppliers, those suppliers might even sometimes find it possible, like Sainsbury, to enhance their shareholders with soaring profits and their customers with attractive prices, at one and the same time.

Paul Jennings

Pastilles and mortar, open for sesame

Whenever I meet people who say there is no *space* middle between communism and capitalism, with all its vulgarities, I always want to take them to the nearest chemist's shop. For there is a restrained, decorous, almost garden-suburb quality about advertising, as though the Fabian Society ran the agency creating it. Warned off sugar recently, and being immature (or something) enough still to like sweets (the more so since being warned off smoking as well) I have become addicted to something called Sesame Snacks. And where do you suppose they originate? Nutritional House, St Leonard's-on-Sea. Surely that is in the great tradition of, say, the life-size cut-out of the girl in the blue-and-white-striped dress with the post-vocated Kodak (what vest vest have a poster for the size that has only recently ceased to lean against all their open shop doors, as recognisable a symbol as their great alchemist's jars of coloured liquid. One imagines this being dreamt up, specially for chemists, at a time when patent-medicine advertising was at its least restrained.

Before the war, for instance, there used to be big newspaper spreads for Simpson's Iodine Soaks, showing pictures of great foaming billows, and lots of guff about the natural iodine in health-giving sea water, with which these soaks were alleged to be permeated. Even after the war there used to be ads with a drawing of a bloke in a Greek-Roman chariot, one arm with the whip, the other round a hair-blown-back, more-or-less-topless girl, with copy about the wild, pagan, pre-industrial health confirmed by - Sapatogen, was it, or Genasprin, or Benger? One of those, anyway. And who could forget all those lives so miraculously bettered after Horlicks had cured Night Starvation?

But not in chemist's shops. The people who created that wholesome girl knew they were dealing with a unique character: a scientist, a professional initiate in a mystery, a touch of the wizard, in some sort of unseen X-ray back room with pebbles and mortar and pestles and dissected frogs - yet simultaneously a shopman, engaged in trade. Although the trade does not seem the appropriate word, somehow, *Pharmaceute*, perhaps.

It was after the war that the Ministry of Health published a List of Proprietary Medicines with a footnote saying coldly that it had "no significance as regards their therapeutic value." But who, anyway, ever saw in a real chemist's shop such things as *Blublow's* Eucalyptus and Stramonium Cigarettes, *Amur's* Nerve, *Congrave's* Elixir, *Pommes' Adult Cooling Powder*, *K-12* Regulatone, Little Movies, Lansdale's Compressed

Self-Aid Peppermint Tablets, Odds-on Linctus, or *Mrs Winslow's* Soothing Syrup, to name but a few.

Now the multi-million-pound cosmetic industry is gradually forcing its way into the chemist's sanctum-sanctum. But even their great glass-fronted display units of make-up tend to have decorative names like *Peppermint Pearl*, *Brandy Peach*, *Red Rose*, *Sweet Coral*, *Silky Beige*, or even just *Colourless*, the most genteel-sounding are only called *Black Tulip* or *Pearly Black*. One has become aware, in recent years, of stuff for men, too (I must admit, I haven't examined them very closely); but there remains a general impression of rather hard-worked, butch-sounding names: *Jollyjowl*, *He, Husky Musky*, *Gentleman Tramp*, *Male Male*, *Sailor's Delight*.

Chemists do sell things such as walking-sticks, dog collars and leads, vacuum flasks and many other non-pharmaceutical wares; and it is surely in their sweets and the names of those who made them that the true, ultra-dignified nature of *pharmaceute* advertising can best be seen.

Apart from all that diabetic chocolate and barley "sugar" and soon, no doubt, diabetic liquorice all-sorts, they have wonderfully elegant circular tins, with healthy floral or pastoral pictures on the lids, containing rather grand fruit drops described as "glucose sweets for the moribund" dusted with sugar - no, presumably glucose - as fine as fine powder. Under a cardboard picture of a bearded, squint-eyed fisherman, a Victorian in aspect as to recall vividly that nineteenth century narrative painting (or was it a photograph by Julia Margaret Cameron) showing a mother and children in a humble marine dwelling, with the title "Pray God bring Father safely home", there are packets of lozenges, the Fisherman's Friend, which not only clear your throat but make you feel like a kind of healthy mothball.

In this department I myself prefer Proctor's Pinelgryt Pastilles, also purely patent.

But some of these best Nutrition House, St Leonard's-on-Sea. I hope I am right in picturing this as the factory equivalent of a house designed by Lutyens. Lots of white walls, oak chests and cupboards, good solid staircase from work-rooms, where chintz curtains blow in soft sea breezes through the open windows, up to first floor offices with nice big old typewriters; sacks of sesame seeds, wonderfully aromatic, kept in store shed strongly reminiscent of Sussex time-burn. And of course a lab, with pestles etc. - If only to make visiting chemists feel at home.

Golden Oddities by Paul Jennings has just been published by Methuen, £3.95.



CYPRUS PUT ASUNDER

"All that is being done today is the confirmation and declaration of an existing reality and the re-naming of our State." Summary of the Declaration concerning the establishment of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Article 21.

Objectively speaking, that is quite true. For nine years northern Cyprus has been completely outside the control of the internationally recognised "Cyprus government". For nearly nine years it has been ostensibly self-governing, as the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus", with an elected president and government responsible to an elected assembly. If there were doubts about the genuineness of this self-government - and there were - they related to its dependence on Turkey. Those doubts persist. Although some Turkish Cypriot politicians have argued in the past that a declaration of independence would mean also independence from Turkey, it is far from obvious that that will be its effect. Today, just as much as the day before yesterday, the Turkish Cypriot state depends on Turkish troops for its protection and on Turkish aid for its subsistence.

Even so, there is no doubt that the proclamation of independence is an event of great symbolic and emotional significance. Voted unanimously by the Turkish Cypriot assembly, it was hailed by a cheering crowd and undoubtedly does reflect the desire of the Turkish Cypriot community as a whole to have its separate identity recognised and be treated on an equal footing with the Greeks.

The trouble is that it will inevitably be taken by those same Greeks as a definitive partition of the island, in other words a permanent appropriation by the Turks of that part of the island in which two hundred thousand Greek Cypriots had their homes, consolidating what Greeks persist in seeing as an act of aggression by Turkey against a

small, non-aligned, almost defenceless state.

The proclamation offers "peace and friendship to the Greek Cypriot people", affirms the need for peaceful coexistence between the two peoples in the island, and claims to "facilitate" the establishment of "a new partnership within the framework of a genuine federation". To Greek ears those words will ring very hollow, especially as they follow a long rehearsal of Turkish grievances against the Greek Cypriots (giving an inevitably one-sided version of the island's recent history) and are followed by an appeal to "the Greek Cypriot Administration" to "abandon, once and for all, its illusion of Enosis" - something it has long since done.

Greeks will not be alone in believing that Mr Rauf Denktaş has not, and has never had, the slightest interest in achieving a genuine federation, but has all along been manoeuvring towards the goal of becoming president of an independent state. Many who would concede that the Turkish Cypriot community has just grievances and well-grounded fears would also criticise Mr Denktaş for consistently exploiting those grievances and exacerbating those fears by putting the worst construction on every Greek statement and seeking every possible pretext to stall or to break off negotiations.

It is all too predictable, as Sir Geoffrey Howe said in the Commons yesterday, that Mr Denktaş's action now will provoke the breakdown of the intercommunal talks and the consultations carried out by the UN Secretary-General, who at Mr Denktaş's own suggestion has been trying to arrange a summit meeting between him and President Kyprianou. It will now be very difficult for Mr Kyprianou to meet Mr Denktaş without seeming to recognize the secessionist state.

Britain joined Cyprus yesterday in requesting a closed

meeting of the UN Security Council as well as calling for consultations between the three guarantor powers - Britain, Greece and Turkey - under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee. Unfortunately, in the light of past experience, these actions have a somewhat ritual flavour. In 1964 Britain did act to stop the intercommunal bloodshed, but was not able to restore full constitutional order: the Turkish Cypriots remained outside the main organs of the state, many of them barricading themselves in armed enclaves.

In July 1974, when Archbishop Makarios was overthrown by officers from mainland Greece, Britain consulted, but left it to Turkey to take effective action. Thereafter Britain convened the Geneva conference, but took no effective action to prevent Turkey from converting her intervention into a partition of the island. The Treaty of Guarantee is to all intents and purposes a dead letter, and the possibility of the Security Council taking action to alter the situation seems equally remote. A resolution will probably be passed, but nothing will be done.

Recognition will no doubt be withheld from the new state by all except Turkey and a few Muslim states. That is right because recognition would certainly be seen as an act of betrayal and hostility by the Greeks. In the end the international community will fall back on the familiar and so far unrewarding search for common ground between the two communities. The Greek Cypriots will have to be persuaded to take the Turkish protestations of friendship and desire for a genuine federation at face value. The Turkish Cypriots will have to be persuaded to behave as though they really meant what they said. Until they do, Turkey, as their protector, will find it difficult to get the full-hearted support and co-operation to which, as an ally, she should be entitled.

IT DEPENDS ON THE RATE OF RETURN

Public sector investment has fallen heavily in the last six years. About that there is no doubt. Gross domestic fixed capital formation by the public sector dropped by 40 per cent between 1976 and 1982 and, although there will be some recovery in 1983, it will certainly not recoup the loss.

The joint seminar held yesterday by *The Times* and Coopers & Lybrand may help to focus discussion on the issues raised by a drop in investment on this scale. The high level of unemployment and unused industrial capacity suggests that the Government might be wise to increase public sector investment in the next few years, even at the expense of its commitment to sound financial policies.

The suggestion must be resisted. The statement "public sector investment is a good thing" is, by itself, empty of genuine analytical content and cannot constitute a proper basis for policy. Public sector investment contains a great variety of projects, schemes and programmes, each of which should be considered on its merits according to the prospective rate of return, just as it would be in the private sector.

It is, indeed, very important to recognize that the sharp decline in public sector capital spending since 1976 was not the result of a single preconceived and well-organized plan. Instead it was the consequence of a number of separate decisions, nearly all of them having a serious rationale in terms of cost and benefit to the nation. Although some of the decisions were determined by political considerations and have a more ideologically controversial element, it would be quite wrong to conclude that the reduction in capital expenditure was in itself a mistake.

The year 1976 was the peak year for investment by the public corporations. The expenditure white paper of February that year helps to explain why. One of the industries receiving particularly high marks at the time was steel.

To quote from chapter five, "Among the key developments in the period 1975-76 to 1979-80 will be the completion of the major scheme to expand steel-making at Ravenscraig and of the first phases of new construction at Redcar (for iron-making)." This and other investments "are expected to bring the BSC's total annual steelmaking capacity to just over 30 million tonnes by the end of the decade".

Also favoured was the coal industry. The 1976 white paper indicated a sharp increase in coal investment compared to its predecessor. This "results from a more detailed costing of the mining programme set out in the NCB's Plan for Coal. The aim is to provide new capacity of 42 million tons a year by 1985-22 million tons by expanding existing capacity and 20 million tons from new pits."

Views may have differed in 1976 about the desirability of heavy capital expenditure on steel and coal. But it is reasonable to comment that the differences have narrowed substantially since then. The money "invested" in the two industries was, in fact, clear and massive social waste. It is undoubtedly right that much less money is being allocated to these two activities now - and also undoubtedly right that total public sector capital spending should be lower as a result.

Perhaps more debatable is the big cut in expenditure on council housing and other local authority construction. Although economies have been made in

this area almost continuously since 1976 it is undeniable that the cutbacks were intensified after the election of the Conservative government in 1979. The Conservatives wanted to reduce the number of new council houses being built and to transfer part of the existing stock into private hands. This was a decision of social policy, with the objective of promoting wider property ownership. The rather drastic implications for public sector investment may have been relevant to it, but they were certainly not critical.

Housing may raise political as well as economic issues. Elsewhere the justification for any form of public investment must be that it generates a satisfactory rate of return. The calculation of the rate of return for a project is a specific microeconomic matter. Alleged infrastructural weaknesses and low levels of construction industry activity do not in any way establish a general case for more public investment.

This is not to deny that there are many worthwhile public sector investment possibilities at present. Nor is it to claim that commercial profitability is the only valid criterion for assessing their desirability. It has long been recognised that social costs and benefits may sometimes differ from private costs and benefits and that any sensible government should take account of the divergence when ranking investment proposals.

But the Government must not be diverted from its central objectives - the restoration of a sound currency and a strengthening of incentives by privatisation - by a campaign for public sector investment which amounts, in effect, to a new version of the old and discredited case for Keynesian demand stimulus.

Migraine in children

From Professor J. E. Southall and others

Sir, Last there is any concern about the ethical propriety of our study of the role of diet in severe childhood migraine (report, November 2) we wish to correct a false impression created by your report in which you wrongly stated that "the same procedure was followed with a group of children not prone to migraine attacks."

Therapeutic diets are potentially harmful, and socially disruptive. It would be quite unjustified and futile to put a group of healthy children on such a diet and we did not do so. Furthermore, the trial design did not modify what we regard as appropriate management of children with severe migraine.

However, we would stress that such demanding and potentially disruptive treatment is applicable only to a child with a distressing malady, and we must be sure that

the disease is worse than the treatment. Moreover, the complexity of such management requires staff skilled in the field.

Yours faithfully,
J. E. SOUTHALL,
J. D. WILSON,
The Hospital for Sick Children and Institute of Child Health,
Great Ormond Street, W.C1.
November 3.

Roguish suggestion

From Mr David Le Vay

Sir, Your report (November 14) of a man so shunned by his fellow villagers for helping to put some burglars behind bars that he refused a reward, taken with that in an adjoining column of a journeyman said, "If a guy has done a bit of robbing, that's all right with me", and coupled with the adulation accorded to the Great Train Robbers, is evidence that the nation of Robin Hood is rather fond of villains.

I have often felt that burglars (after proof of performance) should be allowed to register as such and to receive weekly benefit, provided only they abstain. After all, we currently pay a lot of people for not working.

The advantages spring to the eye. Householders would no longer suffer outrage, probably less would have to be paid out than is now lost in property; and the scheme could be privatized from the outset and handed over to the insurance companies to administer.

Burglary would become a respectable non-profession, like those of many recent graduates. The prisons would empty. The only losers would be the makers of bolts and bars.

The time is overdue for the setting up of a National Housebreakers' Register.
Yours faithfully,
DAVID LE VAY,
Savage Club,
9 Fitzmaurice Place, W.1.
November 14.

Stress effect and video violence

From Professor Ivor H. Mills

Sir, I should like to reiterate the view that violence in association with sexual pornography should be seen as potentially much more dangerous than non-violent pornography.

Since the demonstration of the production of morphine-like substances in human beings (endorphins and enkephalins), it has become apparent that the release of these substances under stress can be sufficient to prevent pain being sensed in the normal way. We have studied patients who produce violence to themselves and deny that they feel pain at the time. In one case all such activity ceased when an antagonist to morphine was continuously given intravenously.

Seeing violence on the screen is known to produce stress responses in the viewers and such stress responses are known to include the release of endorphins with the adrenalin (which is the so-called fight or flight hormone). A state resembling addiction occurs in people who constantly inflict violence and it is extremely difficult to cure them of this state.

Watching violence on videos must surely stimulate similar responses in the viewers and the release of morphine-like substances can be high enough to produce a state of addiction.

If it is to prevent the generation of "violence-addicts", it is essential that violence in association with pornography be banned.
Yours faithfully,
IVOR H. MILLS,
Professor of Medicine,
University of Cambridge Clinical School,
Department of Medicine,
Level 5, Addenbrooke's Hospital,
Hills Road, Cambridge.

From Mr Arthur Butterworth

Sir, At the age of 19 I lived for several days in a trench, 15 yards

present gain for an uncertain advantage in the distant future.

Need the UK appear to be slavishly following a US policy which may or may not be appropriate for that country, but is quite wrong for the UK, with its very different interests? Should not the Government now sign the Convention? Then the UK, with its immense maritime experience and with the background of its vital contribution to the drafting of the treaty, can play an active and moderating role in setting up the machinery which will be necessary to bring the new seabed regime into force.

By so doing it will help to bring about a more widely accepted and therefore more certain Law of the Sea.
Yours faithfully,
R. W. TOOKEY, President,
General Council of British Shipping,
30-32 St Mary Axe, EC3.
November 2.

Meanwhile, the greater protection afforded to shipping under the Convention goes by the board. We are therefore denying ourselves

Fear of police powers

From Mr Anthony Blok

Sir, The response (November 3) of Nicholas Lyell, QC, to the criticisms of Geoffrey Bindman (October 31) to the reshaped Police and Criminal Evidence Bill manages to mislead and miss the point at the same time.

The present legal position, brought about by case law and not statute, is that whilst there is no absolute limit to the period a suspect can be held without being charged, the courts are likely to treat evidence of confessions as inadmissible if obtained by police after 48 hours of detention.

The purpose of the new Bill is to double that time and to give the police the right to hold people without charge just so they may continue to question them. It is fatuous to suggest a review by magistrates provides any kind of safeguard.

Miskito's rights

From Mr Roland Rudd

Sir, There seems to be some confusion from your correspondents over the issue of Miskito Indian rights in Nicaragua. Could I please set the record straight?

Mr Chambers, in his letter of October 27, states that he was present at a meeting in New York between the International League for Human Rights and a delegation of Miskito Indians. At this meeting he claims that the Miskito Indians gave the "well documented report of Sandinista brutality. Nothing could be further from the truth."

I, too, was present at this meeting but, unlike Mr Chambers, I was actually working for the International League for Human Rights at the time. The Miskito Indians did

indeed give harrowing accounts of brutality. However, the brutality was not committed by the Sandinistas, but by the CIA-backed "Contras" operating from neighbouring Honduras.

The Miskito Indians had called the meeting in the hope that the International League for Human Rights would put moral pressure on the United States Government to end its support for the "Somoso insurgents" who were terrorising their families and villages.

It was only in direct response to the terror that the Sandinistas placed the Indians in protected villages.
Yours faithfully,
ROLAND RUDD, Librarian,
Oxford Union Society,
Frewin Court,
Oxford.

We are not children, nor should we be. Nor should we strive too zealously to protect children from the horror and corruption around us. By so doing we deprive them of the power to discriminate.

Yours sincerely,
ARTHUR BUTTERWORTH,
Gosland Woodcraft,
Niven Square,
Kidderminster,
Worcestershire,
November 11.

Need the UK appear to be slavishly following a US policy which may or may not be appropriate for that country, but is quite wrong for the UK, with its very different interests? Should not the Government now sign the Convention? Then the UK, with its immense maritime experience and with the background of its vital contribution to the drafting of the treaty, can play an active and moderating role in setting up the machinery which will be necessary to bring the new seabed regime into force.

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Farm tenancies

From Dr N. B. Hill

Sir, Those who wish to advocate the landlord and tenant system for British agriculture and the more favourable treatment of landowners to prevent its further diminution should beware of basing their case on assertions. Evidence has a habit of undermining them.

Mr Henry Fell and his distinguished co-authors (Oct 25) use extravagant claims to influence agricultural tenure legislation currently before Parliament and add confusion by introducing the separate issue of family farming.

Private landownership of tenanted land is usually advocated on grounds of farming advantage rather than by any attempt to justify the system of property rights per se. But there is no evidence that tenant farmers are generally more efficient than owner-occupiers; rather, a complex set of relationships seems to exist between farm size, type and tenure which does not point to a simple superiority for either group.

Neither does the system result in tenants enjoying greater quantities of fixed capital than owner-occupiers - rather the reverse. Nor does tenancy provide an easy method of entry to farming, under today's economic and technical conditions, even if land were available for renting.

To become a tenant farmer on a viable-size unit requires capital sums beyond the capabilities of most young, able, expensively trained and well qualified people from non-farming families, so that the financial hurdle of entry as a tenant, though potentially lower than as an owner-occupier, is still insurmountable.

Before the full impact of the 1976 succession legislation had severely reduced the supply of tenanted farms, one estimate suggested that only 500 farms were let each year to new entrants in an industry which engaged over 200,000 full-time farmers.

Structural change, especially the growth of mixed-tenure farms up to the mid-1970s, suggests that much of the rented land which did become available for letting was taken up by existing farmers expanding their areas rather than by new entrants.

It would be wrong to assume that protecting tenancy would necessarily result in more small or medium

Changing words in a social setting

From Mr David Miller

Sir, Professor Hayek tells us (feature, November 11) that "social" is a weasel word that sucks the meaning out of any word with which it is united; and that this is especially true in the case of "justice". Yet he does not really believe that the compound term "social justice" has no meaning at all, because he goes on to describe the horrors that will befall us if we try to pursue it.

Hayek forgets that all words and phrases - those he favours as much as those he dislikes - change their meaning in the course of human evolution. He knows what "market economy" means, but he overlooks the fact that the use of the term "economy" to describe a society-wide set of relationships is very modern indeed.

Up to the time of Adam Smith and beyond, "economy" meant, roughly, "the art of domestic management". The same changes which now incline us to think of "the economy" as a distinct sphere of social life possessed of its own dynamics have produced the modern belief in "social justice".

The phrase itself was invented not by socialists but by liberals. Its earliest known user was John Stuart Mill, and it was popularized by reforming liberals like L. T. Hobhouse. It would be wrong to think that it has been used to refer consistently to any one principle governing the distribution of benefits in society.

In the book to which Professor Hayek refers I tried to draw attention to the conflicts that arise between alternative principles of social justice. Some of these principles will be more to his taste than others.

What use of the phrase indicates a willingness to look at the overall distribution of benefits in a society from a moral point of view. Since governments unavoidably alter this distribution with every piece of property legislation, with every change in taxation and so forth, it seems odd to say that they should not consider the impact of what they are doing on the relative prosperity of different groups of people.

Hayek appears to think that any interference with what he calls "spontaneous distribution" would

return us to the treetops. Given the overwhelming evidence that this is not so, disabling ourselves from thinking about distributive issues in moral terms makes about as much sense as trying to uninvent the hydrogen bomb.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID MILLER,
Nuffield College,
Oxford,
November 11.

From Mr A. J. Nicholls

Sir, I was astonished to read in *The Times* last Friday (November 11) that Friedrich von Hayek has "no idea what 'social market economy' can possibly mean". Is the good professor suffering from amnesia? Or was he dozing through all those meetings of the Mont-Pelerin Society, at which the principles of the social market economy must have been discussed so frequently?

These principles were implemented by Ludwig Erhard. I have not noticed that the West Germans have suffered impoverishment or servitude by following his prescriptions.

Of course, "social" is a term which has to be carefully defined according to the context in which it is used. There are many such words. "Freedom" is one of them. It would indeed require a separate book to show how far that magic word has been abused for political purposes.

Yours sincerely,
A. J. NICHOLLS,
St Antony's College,
Oxford,
November 14.

Control of Mo

From Mr M. R. Weale

Sir, Perhaps we should hope that the Government does not put too much effort into controlling Mo, which is mainly the stock of notes and coins in circulation. I would be rather upset if I went to draw money from my bank and they told me they had run out. Or should we all withdraw our cash now before the controls start to bite?

Yours faithfully,
M. R. WEALE,
Department of Applied Economics,
Sidgwick Avenue,
Cambridge.

most likely to be reported when the persons named are themselves newsworthy, and the allegations are of sexual misconduct. Witness the recent naming of a prominent Conservative MP in a rape trial, which gave rise to your editorial, and the even more memorable naming in *the Sun* of a prominent Liberal MP in 1976 of a prominent Liberal MP.

3. The creation of what you call "happless violence of open justice" by such selective court reporting was certainly not contemplated by Parliament in 1888 when it enacted the amendment to the law of libel (promoted by the press as a private member's Bill) which grants statutory privilege to the publishing of the names of third parties.

Yours faithfully,
MARJORIE JONES,
7 South View Drive,
Walton on the Naze,
Essex.

Third-party cover

From Dr Marjorie Jones

Sir, Your leading article of October 28, followed by the letter from the Director of the Press Council (October 31), are welcome signs of recognition of the harmful consequences which can follow publication of the names of third parties mentioned during trials. Before the subject drops out of sight - until the next time - I should be grateful if you would allow me to make three brief points.

1. Court attacks on third parties often go unreported in the press when they are made in magistrates' courts. This is not because of "suppression (which) might be ascribed to fear or favouritism" in the Press Councils phrase, but simply omission, because no newspaper has thought the court, or those cases, worth reporting.

2. Court attacks on third parties are

that many Americans feel disappointed by British and European reactions to the invasion of Grenada. This is surely a case where, in the sense described by the former Republican President, we may agree to differ without our main friendship being impaired?

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP GILES,
8 Rosebery Avenue,
New Malden,
Surrey.

The roads to anarchy - and to terror, tyranny and military dictatorship - are paved with stretches of silence. As Yasar Arafat has been the latest to discover, Syria is an unrelenting and a tyrannical military dictatorship.

The purged PLO and the bombers are its allies and its instruments. Silence and diplomacy have, not surprisingly, failed to induce them to agree to leave Lebanon, in peace or at all. Alas!

Yours faithfully,
GREVILLE JANNER,
House of Commons.

Eisenhower's view

From Mr Phillip Giles

Sir, It may be of interest to recall a comment on unilateral action by an ally made by the former President Eisenhower when, writing in his autobiography, *Wings and Peace* (p 52) of British and French action against Egypt in 1956:

"...our relations with our two closest allies showed signs of strain... they continued to drum on the argument that since we were allies to Europe we were bound to 'stand by' them in any situation they might encounter or create anywhere on the globe. While as a matter of sentiment, and in many cases as a matter of expediency, this was so, it could not apply in every conceivable circumstance. In the instant case, much as we valued our friendship with France, and much as desired solidarity with our principal ally we could not encourage the unjustified domination of a small nation by foreign armies."

It is reported from Washington

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Yours faithfully,
PHILIP GILES,
8 Rosebery Avenue,
New Malden,
Surrey.

House sales aid

From Mr Stanley J. Lerner

Sir, In view of the inflationary effect on house prices and the resultant consequence that many young couples can only afford very old properties, would it not be possible for the Building Societies' Association, the various bodies of estate agents and the Law Society to insist that any person wishing to sell his property must produce to prospective purchaser an independent survey report on their house, the cost of which should be added to the selling price?

This, I would suggest, would prevent the often very costly procedure of incurring survey and legal costs only to find that deficiencies in the property are such that the cost of remedying them often makes the house too expensive for the purchaser to buy.

I remain, yours faithfully,
S. J. LERNER,
Southdown,
295 Dyke Road,
Brighton,
Sussex.

Winged chariot

From Miss Kerry Ten Kate

Sir, I can assure Dr Pumphrey (November 12) that the smallest measurable interval of time continues to be that between opening the door to let my dog in and his request to go out again.

Yours faithfully,
KERRY TEN KATE,
Brook House,
Crookham Village,
Hampshire.

United Arab Emirates

The oil bonanza of the 1970s brought undreamed of wealth to the seven small desert sheikhdoms. It dramatically changed the lives of the people. But today a more cautious mood prevails in this Gulf federation, as John Witherow reports.

On the outskirts of Dubai, in the middle of a roundabout there once flickered the Eternal Flame. The impressive arch built to house the torch is a symbol of the Emirates' prosperity; a tribute to the hydrocarbons which have transformed Dubai from a Gulf entrepot, awash with dhows and busy little water-taxis, into a gleaming city.

The only problem now is that the Eternal Flame is out. With more than a hint of irony it has fallen victim to energy conservation in a federation of emirates ranked as the world's sixth largest oil producer.

The dousing of the flame is merely one of the signals in the United Arab Emirates that a new mood prevails. It hints at an air of retrenchment and a sense of uncertainty about the future.

Along with other Gulf oil producers the UAE is coming to terms with declining revenues and budget deficits, serving as a reminder that however rich its resources beneath the earth, it is a small nation dependent on world markets and sited in a region torn by conflict.

The latter has been brought home sharply with the heightening of tension in the Gulf as a result of Iraq's threat to cut Iran's oil supplies.

Iran's counter-threat to block the Strait of Hormuz and thus effectively sever 20 per cent of the non-communist world's oil supplies has sent a tremor through the six states of The Gulf Co-ordination Council (GCC).

While conscious that many of the threats are merely rhetoric, the oil-producing states have had to admit that the unpredictability of the Iranian regime could lead to such drastic action and that there is very little they could do about it. In effect they would have to rely on the United States, which has a large task force in the area to clear the channel.

Such outside interference would not be welcome in the Gulf, and it has played a part in promoting the unity of the GCC, made up of Saudi Arabia,

the UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman and Qatar. Its recent military parade in Abu Dhabi, codenamed Peninsular Shield, was the first tentative step towards forming a force capable of providing a counterweight to Iran and Iraq.

The UAE, however, is fully aware of its vulnerability, and like other Gulf states sits on the edge of the war like an audience at an avant-garde play, fearful of being hauled on to the stage.

It is this in part which has led to a complex relationship with Iran and Iraq. Like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the Emirates give financial support to the Iraqi war effort (the UAE's donations are said to amount to about £560m a year). But unlike their Arab allies the Emirates have maintained good relations with Iran. The Iranian Foreign Minister, Dr Ali Akbar Velayati, recently visited Abu Dhabi, and the UAE has refused to offer sanctuary to Iranian political refugees.

The important re-export trade between Dubai and



Sheikh Zayed: a move to open Iraq's pipeline.

Bandar Abbas, across The Gulf, which includes everything from Toyota trucks to fruit machines piled high on dhows, helps to cement these links. All this is sufficient to prevent a deterioration in relations, despite a recent initiative by Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahayan, President of the UAE and ruler of Abu Dhabi, to open Iraq's vital pipeline through Syria and thus provide Saddam Hussein

with much-needed oil revenue.

But while their future may ultimately turn on development in the region, the Emirates are understandably preoccupied with their own economy.

Oil exports, which are expected to fall 20 per cent this year because of the oil glut and are perhaps half the amount the Emirates were exporting three years ago, have led to problems of readjustment.

Abu Dhabi and Dubai delayed the 1983 federal budget by several months and then announced that it would have a record deficit of \$1,000m. Recently published figures show that the trade surplus in the first six months of this year fell £1.73bn from £3.06bn in the same period of 1982.

Although the Emirates, and especially Abu Dhabi, are still immensely wealthy, the slowdown in the economy will have repercussions, some of which may become permanent.

One banker in Abu Dhabi likened the Government's reaction to a grandfather clock: during the boom days the pendulum had swung one way, and now it had swung the other. He believed it would only be a matter of time before it found equilibrium, with a more sustained growth rather than the surge of recent years.

Abu Dhabi's tightening of visa requirements, with the consequent exodus of Indians, Pakistanis and other expatriates, is just one of the side effects. The local population, which perhaps numbers 250,000 in the seven emirates, is outnumbered by about five to one by foreigners.

But the real problem facing the Government could well be changing the aspirations of its people. For years they have become accustomed to extraordinary growth with the concomitant results of subsidized food and fuel, free electricity, water, land, education and medical services. Even plants are handed out as part of the policy of encouraging the greening of the desert. If the administration is



determined to cut back on expenditure some of these benefits may well have to go. Already the subsidy on petrol has been removed and there is talk of electricity charges.

The government is Abu Dhabi has indicated that there will have to be 20 per cent cuts in the numbers employed in the civil service and a general streamlining of efficiency. But curtailing state benefits is a politically sensitive area and one which Abu Dhabi, along with the other oil states, is only now beginning to consider.

As one observer put it: "The federation is only held together by money. Once that goes it will fall apart." While that is an overly pessimistic view, there are signs that an emerging educated middle class at the UAE's university in Al Ain and from colleges abroad will be pressing for a greater say in the future of the state.

In the meantime, it is acknowledged that after 12 years of sometimes shaky unity the federation is now as strong as ever. The illness of Sheikh Rashid bin-Said al-Maktoum, Prime Minister and ruler of Dubai, has in effect removed the strongest opponent of centralized rule, and Abu Dhabi's influence, partly as a result of its huge wealth and generosity to the poorer emirates, is growing steadily.

The army, trained and ready to fight

When the six states of the Gulf Co-operation Council exercised 3,600 of their troops in the desert of Abu Dhabi last month it was not by any stretch of the imagination a full-scale military manoeuvre.

It was, instead, a political message demonstrating that the Gulf states are forming a rapid deployment force to free them from military dependence on outside powers.

Code-named Peninsular Shield, it was the first military exercise since the GCC was formed in 1981 and came at a time when heightened tension in the Gulf has made the possibility of military intervention in the region all the more likely.

Other exercises, involving the air force and navy, are due to take place on a bilateral basis. The Emirates, for example, will meet with the Omani air force,



The two faces of modern Arabia. Camels still retain their popularity, particularly for racing, despite the intrusion of twentieth century values. Below: VIP Rolls with bodyguard.

and Saudi Arabia and Kuwait will train together next month.

For the UAE, however, the operation highlighted one of the rifts within the federation: no soldiers from Dubai's defence force took an active part.

With a stroke of inspiration, Dubai, which would have refused to send troops in any case, was delegated as the federation's defence force during the manoeuvres and an

embarrassing situation was neatly sidestepped.

Although the seven emirates theoretically integrated their forces in 1976, Dubai has continued to run its own force independently. It is, in the words of one diplomat, "a

France within Nato. A quite extraordinary situation exists whereby Dubai has its own private army and buys the weapons it wants separately of

the federation.

With about 6,000 men trained by British officers and NCOs the Dubai defence force is a proficient brigade capable of handling any small scale threat to its independence.

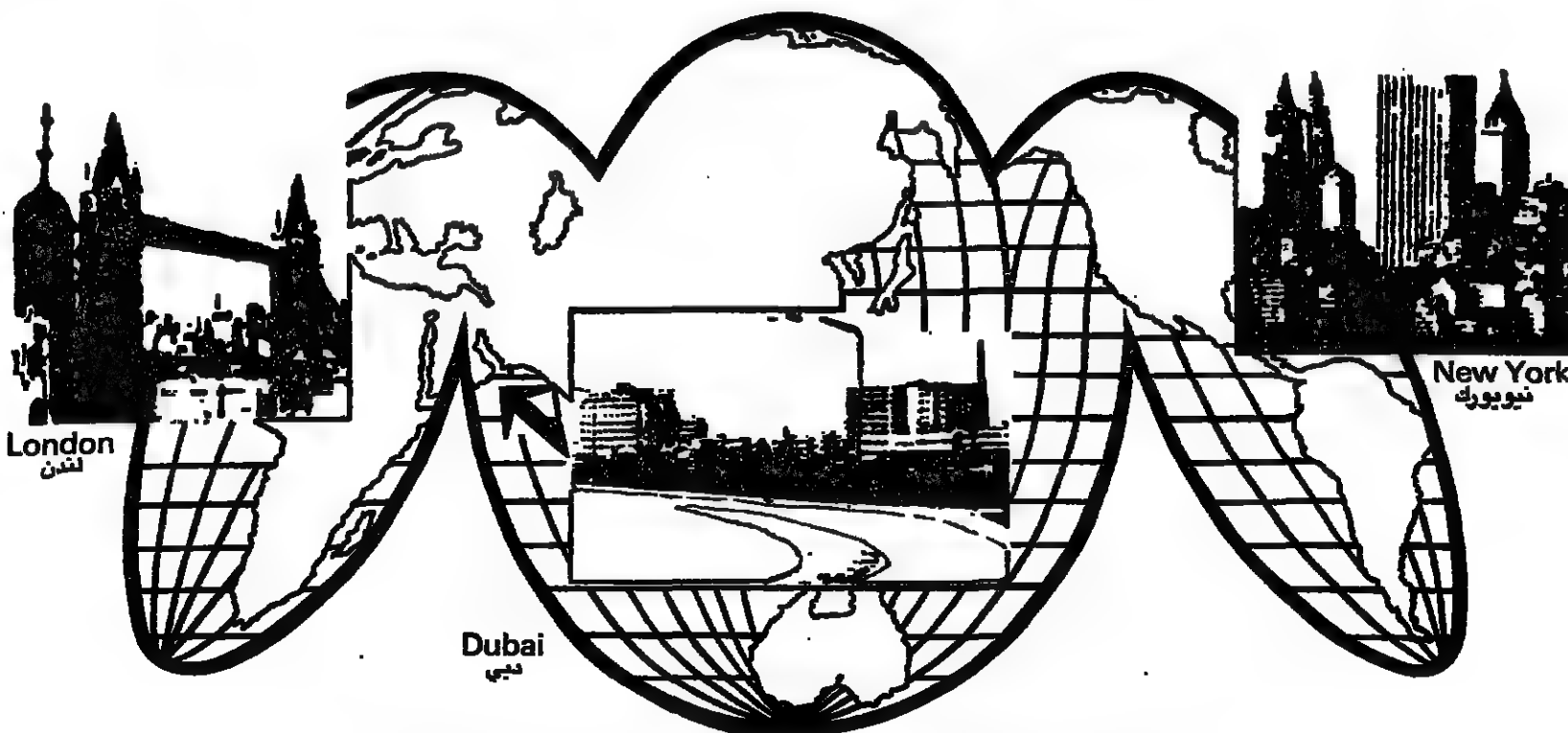
But naturally enough the bulk of the federation's 44,000 strong defence force is in Abu Dhabi, the biggest and richest emirate, where the general headquarters

Continued on page III

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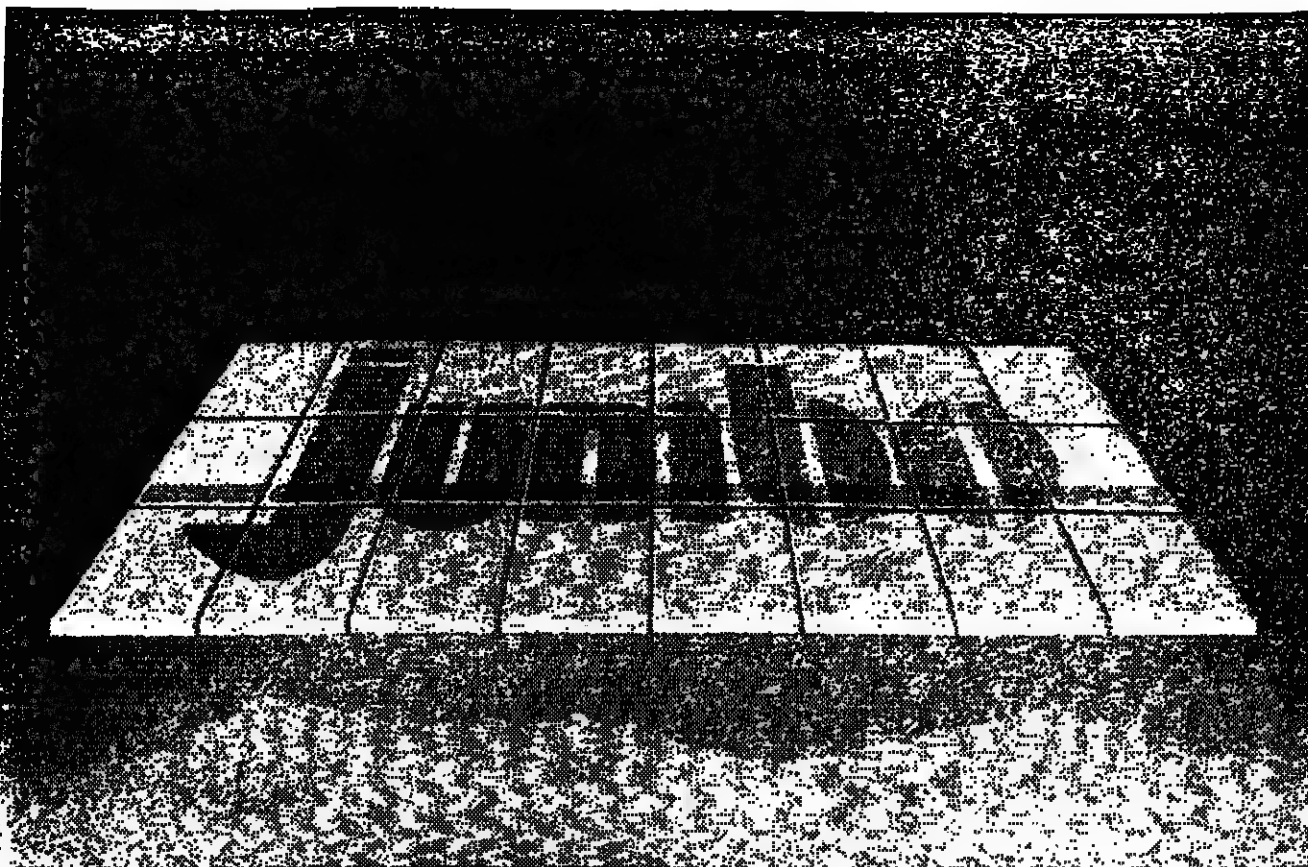
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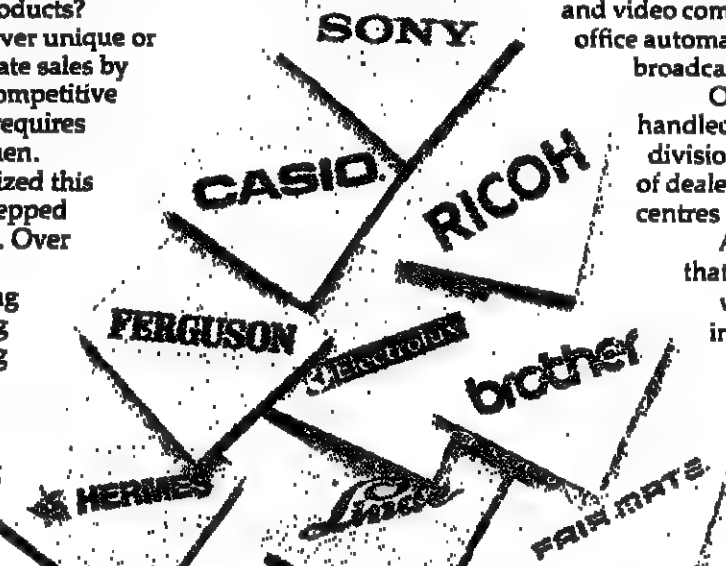
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Is there an end to the war on the road to Damascus?

Almost every Arab state has at one time or another appealed for an end to the war between Iraq and Iran in which tens of thousands have died, but their gestures have met with precious little response.

Because of the continuing threat to the stability of the Gulf, not to mention the drain on the financial reserves of Iraq's allies, Shaikh Zayed Bin-Sultan al-Nahayan, President of the UAE, has just embarked on his own bit of shuttle diplomacy to ease pressure on Iraq.

With Tehran refusing to negotiate a cease-fire until the regime of President Saddam Hussein is overthrown, Shaikh Zayed has sought to persuade Baghdad and Damascus to end their differences. If he is successful, and so far there have been no promising signs, it would mean that Iraq's pipeline through Syria would be reopened and could start earning much-needed revenue to finance the debilitating war.

Not satisfied with this ambitious diplomatic tango, the shaikh has now declared that he is willing to help mediate in the dispute between Morocco and Algeria.

While some in the Emirates would say this is merely an extension of the country's foreign policy, others argue that it indicates a new determination to cut a figure on the international scene.

For the UAE the three-year-old Gulf war continues to dominate foreign policy with an awful tenacity. Every prediction of an end to the fighting has proved false.

In the early days of the war, one argument maintained that the UAE and other Gulf states were quite happy to see Iraq and Iran at each other's throats because it kept them out of mischief. Iraq was keen to set itself up as leader of the Arab world while Iran was determined to export its Islamic revolution.

Gulf states probably felt they could handle the former, but the



The face of the war across the water. A 15-year-old Iranian soldier during a lull in the fighting. Unlike other Arab countries, the UAE has maintained good relations with both sides.

UAE are inclined to smile and quote a proverb about not inviting the bear into one's vineyard because it will eat all the grapes.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Apart from the Gulf war, Israel and Lebanon dominate the Emirates' thinking. They are aligned with the GCC and this month's meeting in Doha, Qatar, is likely to confirm their stance.

The Gulf states have also been embarrassed by the suggestion of a United States-sponsored Jordanian force to help maintain stability in the region. That, they argue, is both undesirable and unnecessary.

When asked about this, government officials in the

The apparent intractability of the war does not seem to be deterring Gulf states from seeking some sort of solution. There is still pressure to create a war-free zone in the Gulf and to end attacks on civilian targets.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are likely to join the UAE in sending ministers to Damascus to try to improve relations, and there is also a possibility of another visit to Tehran. The last one, headed by UAE and Kuwaiti foreign ministers, did not succeed but they have not let failure put them off before. It may well be that the growing unity of the GCC will be able to bring greater pressure on the warring factions and it will be the Gulf states, rather than any superpower, who will eventually find a solution.

J.W.

Welcome to the end of the boom

THE ECONOMY

Books about the United Arab Emirates are very fond of "before" and "after" pictures. The first tends to show a desert strip with an untidy huddle of sun-baked clay houses inhabited by over-heated locals. The time is the 1960s.

Alongside this is placed a picture of a sea-side concrete extravaganza looking like Manhattan in a sand storm. The date is a mere 20 years later and the place the same: Abu Dhabi.

The comparison between the two is a stark reflection of the pace of development since oil revenues first started filling the government's coffers.

But after years of steep development with only the occasional dip, the economy of the UAE appears to have reached a plateau and future growth is likely to be much more stately.

Surprisingly enough the end of the boom years is being welcomed by local and expatriate businessmen and bankers. They say there is now a chance to consolidate, streamline and diversify, to put the economy on a much more solid basis and end dependence on the fluctuating international oil market.

The recession, which bankers in Abu Dhabi like to call a "slow down", is a timely reminder to the government that the source of its wealth, although it may last for another 70 years at present extraction rates, is finite.

"Every government document should have stamped in large letters at the top: 'What happens when the oil runs out?'" one senior official in Dubai commented.

Although some expatriates are sceptical that sufficient thought is being given to the long-term future, the government is attempting to curtail expenditure and diversify the economy.

But in the immediate future revenue comes from oil, OPEC has set a quota of 1.1m barrels a day for the UAE, although it is generally accepted that this is being unofficially exceeded by a couple of hundred thousand barrels.

Abu Dhabi and Dubai have almost all the oil of the seven emirates with Abu Dhabi holding the lion's share of some 85 per cent. Dubai, however, is still maintaining production at the fairly high level of some 340,000 barrels a day, which has reportedly led to friction within the federation.

The decline in oil revenue has led to various predictions about its impact on the balance of payments. The drop in investment income due to the world-wide fall in interest rates and a five dollar a barrel reduction in the price of crude has led some economic fore-

casters to predict a 1983 deficit of £1.46bn, compared with a £1.06bn surplus last year and £2.3bn in 1981. Unless demand for oil picks up next year the economy of the Emirates is likely to stagnate further in 1984.

The revenues for 1983 are projected at about 129bn dirhams, which is a drop of some 36 per cent over 1982, but expenditure is only due to fall by 18 per cent, explaining the overall increase in the budget deficit.

The drop has led to what a businessman called "draconian measures", but these cutbacks are unlikely to have immediate impact. One oil executive said the first thing he noticed about the new mood of retrenchment was when free coffee and tea in offices was stopped.

Although Abu Dhabi is still going ahead with major infrastructural works, such as underpasses, Dubai has completed most of its building and the

construction industry is on the wane.

Other cutbacks can be seen in education, where 370 teachers from other Arab countries were told they were no longer needed. School textbooks and meals are no longer free, the uniform allowance has been abolished and there have been reductions for non-nationals studying abroad on state scholarships.

But these measures will be marginal in reducing the 5.5bn dirham deficit (£1bn) and more significant savings may be made as expatriate workers leave.

The end of labour-intensive construction projects and a proposed reduction by 20 per cent of the number of civil servants, combined with much tighter visa regulations, (these require visitors to go abroad for six months if they change jobs) is leading to an exodus.

Although no official figures are available, travel agencies and embassies report more

people leaving, especially those from the sub-continent. Scotspac International, a removals firm, was quoted as saying that it was moving 140 British families out of the UAE each month, an increase of 30 per cent over 1982.

Many of those leaving are professionals, and the government is known to be in something of a quandary as to how to enable skilled people to stay without appearing discriminatory.

The net effect to the UAE will mean a drop in demand for goods and services, and, as is already becoming apparent, a fall in the high rents for residential and commercial property. Rents, which can be as much as £16,000 a year in advance for a moderate-sized flat, are already dropping and some observers feel they will fall 30 per cent through next year. Because many locals' income derives from rents this too will have a knock-on effect in the economy.

The exodus of expatriates

The exodus of expatriates is generally being welcomed by the government making their policy of "arabization" easier to implement. The Ministry of Agriculture, for example, which has an estimated 20,000 foreigners working in its sector, is planning to reduce their number by half.

Other proposed regulations would also hasten the departure of expatriates. One plan would be for UAE nationals to occupy 20 per cent of private company posts, as opposed to their current level of about 5 per cent.

Another means of curtailing expenses, in what a diplomat described as "a Heath Robinson measure", has been delaying payments. Several claims have been filed in courts in Abu Dhabi and Dubai and local contractors are reportedly owed up to 15m dirhams by some federal ministries.

But the mood is none the less not filled with gloom. Businessmen repeatedly claim that the "slow down" is relative to rapid developments in what is per capita the richest country in the world.

"You expect a few ups and downs," one commented. "At the moment we're on a down but that doesn't mean good won't come from it. The Emirates are just a tougher market these days, but there's still a lot of cash around and for the right companies there are still big contracts."

John Witherow



The UAE has enough oil to last another 70 years. But the recent downturn in the market has driven the government to speed up its diversification plans.

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OIL AND GAS

The search goes on despite cutbacks



The search for oil in the UAE still goes on despite production cuts. Abu Dhabi, which produces most oil, is as busy as other emirates although drilling programmes have been cut. Elsewhere, especially in Ajman and Ras al-Khaimah, oil wealth is seen as an alternative to the federal funds on which they are so dependent. Oil reserves are estimated at 32.4 billion barrels and gas reserves at 810 billion cu ft. Production has been cut by Opec at 1,100,000 barrels a day. Total production for 1982 was 462m barrels.

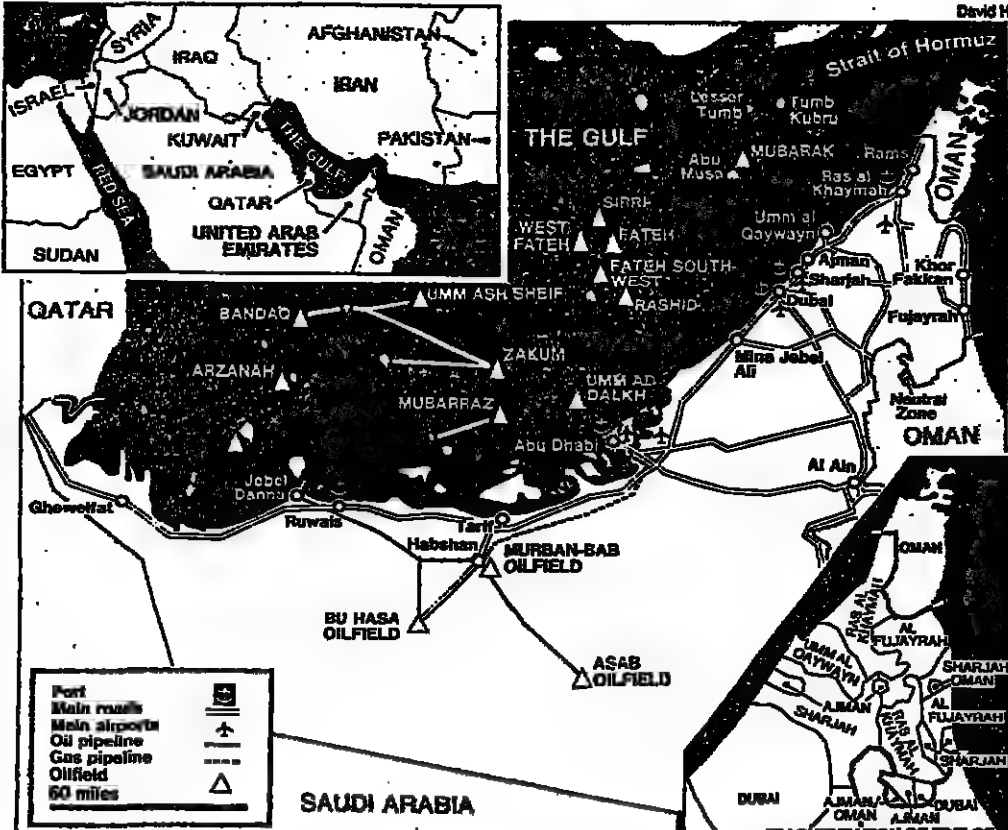
The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) hopes to raise production capacity to 2,200,000 b/d by the mid-1980s. Both major operating companies, Abu Dhabi Marine Operating Company (ADCO) and Abu Dhabi Marine Operating Company (ADMA-OPCO) - each owned 60 per cent by ADNOC and 40 per cent by foreign oil interests - have large exploration budgets. ADNOC's for \$3.3 bn. between 1981 and 1985. ADMA's for \$3 bn from 1981 to 1983.

Unconventional wells or fields have been shut down, including ADCO's small Sahil field. ADMA has borne the brunt of cuts in production, down from a peak of over 500,000 b/d in 1980 to about 215,000 b/d at present, divided between its two fields of Lower Zakum (cut the most because of poor gas yield) and Umm Shaif. Other new offshore fields are going ahead despite doubts about the quality of their crude. The costly Upper Zakum ZADCO development (88 per cent ADNOC, 12 per cent Japan Oil Development Co. and operated by Compagnie Française des Pétroles) came on stream earlier this year and now produces 35,000 b/d, sold at \$28 a barrel to compensate for a high sulphur content. The field's \$5,000m development was conceived in the heady days of the 1970's and is now seen as rather a white elephant. Another 100,000 b/d is produced from three minor offshore fields - Mubarratz, run by a group of Japanese companies; Arzanah, run by Amerasia Hess; and Total-Abu Bukhoosh, run by a group headed by CFP.

Earlier this year ADMA's cuts affected the Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction (ADGAS) plant producing LPG and LNG on Das Island for export to Japan's Tokyo Electric. The plant was running below capacity because of shortages of associated gas. This will be corrected by the addition of non-associated gas from the Khuff formation, about 250 million cu ft a day by 1984/85. Meanwhile the shortfall is being met by gas from the condensate field of Uweinat. The commissioning of the Bunduq field later this year could put more gas into the system but it is an unattractive crude in today's market and production will not be sufficient. Several marginal ventures - Satrah (on stream this year at 15,000 b/d), Umm al-Dalkh scheduled to produce 16,000 b/d by 1986), as well as Upper Zakum - have been partly financed by the Japanese to ensure future access to Abu Dhabi oil and gas. Most of ADNOC's oil goes to Japan. ADGAS raised a \$500m loan this summer to finance seven expensive new gas storage tanks.

Onshore, downstream plans for Ruwais industrial area have mainly been put on the shelf though the fertilizer plant jointly owned by ADNOC (66 2/3 per cent) and CFP (33 1/3 per cent) will begin production next year. Non-associated gas developed by ADNOC in the Thamama C formation overlaying the Bab field will start flowing in April 1984.

Production cuts, technicalities of recovery programmes, equity liftings - both ADNOC's and foreign shareholders' - play their part in jolting the uneasy relationship between ADNOC and foreign participants. But on the whole Abu Dhabi has a good history of compromise, despite often disparate interests.



The government has always seen a role for foreigners in Abu Dhabi's oil development and the companies have stepped up local representation to show long-term interest. Abu Dhabi has until recently left oil affairs in the capable if extrajurisdictional hands of ADNOC, but are now keen to be actively involved themselves.

At Sharjah's Sagaa field Amoco aims to raise production of condensates from the present 35,000 b/d to 55,000 b/d.

In Dubai Arco (two thirds Atlantic Richfield, one third British National Oil Company) discovered gas and condensates in the Margham field last year and will begin producing condensates in late 1984.

Ras al-Khaimah's Saleh field, developed by Gulf Oil, produces 20,000 b/d of crude in 1984.

Rumours of ambitious downstream plans include a private Saudi-financed refinery in Ajman and methanol plants in Ras al-Khaimah and Sharjah.

In Dubai nine concessions have been announced in the last 12 months. Results of seismic and other surveys are so far good. But any major expansion of Dubai's official current crude production - all offshore - of over 300,000 b/d might sour relations with Abu Dhabi.

Sarah Searight

Trained and ready to fight

continued from page 1

is located. Ironically enough the Ministry of Defence still remains in Dubai where one of the ruler's sons, Mohammad Bin-Rashid al-Maktoum, is the minister.

Such curious anomalies do not necessarily prevent the Emirates having an adequate defence force and the commitment is certainly there. The federation is thought to spend more per capita on defence than any other country.

Although figures for defence spending are rarely published, it is believed to be the biggest single item on this year's budget at 6,855m dirhams (£1,246m). That compares with expenditure of 4,500m dirhams (£818m) in 1980.

The subject of defence is very sensitive in the Emirates and surrounded by secrecy. A foreign journalist was quickly made aware that the two areas in which the UAE did not welcome publicity was defence and the royal families.

Such an attitude is perhaps understandable given the fact that of the bulk of the defence force is made up of outsiders or mercenaries.

About one third of the military are nationals, enticed in by the handsome salaries. Many of these will be sent for training in Britain, the United States, France and Pakistan and will return to an army run very much on British lines.

But the remainder come from all over the world: 32 nationalities are said to be represented in the UAE's forces. While Omanis are there in large numbers, the higher wages have also attracted Pakistanis and Sudanese officers who have accepted a lower rank in exchange for a larger pay packet.

The acquisition of arms benefited from a reorganisation within the procurement section. According to one source, more long-term decisions are being taken and less money and equipment is being wasted.

The federation's air force has benefited from government spending. Abu Dhabi has ordered 16 British-built Hawk aircraft, which were designed as trainers but can be effective ground attack planes. Sixteen French Mirage 2000 advanced fighters have also been acquired and are due for delivery next year.

French arms salesmen have been successful in recent years although Dubai, which has eight Hawks and Italian-built Acromachi fighters, refuses to buy French equipment. Other British weapons such as Blowpipe missiles, radio equipment and lorries have been selling well.

The greater co-operation with the other GCC states is likely to improve the quality of the Emirates' defence forces and give them a greater sense of security about the Gulf. Although it is a long way from being as cohesive as a Nato-type force, it may mean that the six states can take concerted military action if the need should ever arise. In the event, the UAE, with its modern equipment and reasonably well-trained forces, could take an active role.

John Witherow

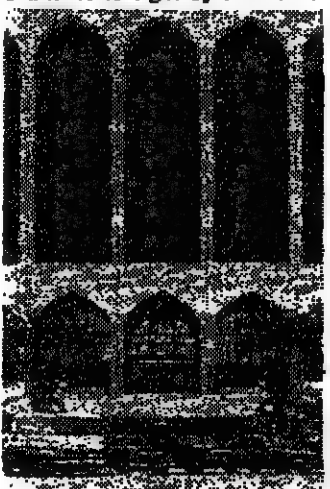
BANKING

Waiting for the paper tiger

"No change and not expanding," is one banker's view of the banking scene. "Too many of us chasing too little business," said another. Both welcome the breathing space caused by the downturn of the economy - as long as it doesn't last too long. Dubai, for instance, has had its share of scandals this year but the revival of the re-export trade to Iran, now at about 30 per cent of its former flow, has restored confidence. There are 31 banks competing for business in the United Arab Emirates.

The funding of the federal budget in the UAE deficit is still undecided. International banks are keen for the business but regard the federal government as a paper tiger, and any loan would have to be guaranteed by Abu Dhabi which supplies about 80 per cent of federal funds. The decision is likely to be a political one but local sentiment is generally against a loan.

Meanwhile, the Central Bank has been trying to bring order to the scene. Some directives have been aimed at foreign banks and as many at local banks, many of whose credit lines have been over-extended. Foreign banks were already obliged to limit the number of their branches to eight by the end of 1983.



The Central Bank in Abu Dhabi - trying to bring order in a difficult time.

this year, the British Bank of the Middle East, most affected by the ruling, will close the last of its surplus by the end of this year. Abu Dhabi has also applied a 20 per cent tax on foreign bank profits, bringing them in line with Dubai and formalizing earlier agreements.

Harder times are testing the stamina of smaller banks, usually family-owned so that mergers are more difficult. There have been suggestions that some might merge with foreign banks, giving the latter a local character in keeping with the trend towards more local participation. Many local banks were set up to finance their directors' projects, but loans to directors are now limited to 5 per cent of paid-up capital. The Central Bank has also established a ratio between funds and assets of commercial banks at around 6 per cent which compares favourably with the international average of about 4 per cent. Several banks have recently increased their paid-up capital which the Central Bank regards as a key to guarding the interests of depositors and to raising confidence in the banking system.

The National Bank of Abu Dhabi dominates the scene there and laps up some 27 per cent of the market. It has been active in lead managing bond issues and this year led the huge

\$500m ADGAS loan, but overseas expansion - with branches now in Washington, Singapore and Tokyo - has yet to show results. Other local banks include the reconstituted Banque de Crédit Commercial des Emirates, virtually a family bank for the Al-Nahayan family, and its holding company, Banque de Crédit Commercial International, registered in Luxembourg. BCCE has taken over the branch network of the international bank, thereby meeting the Central Bank ruling on foreign bank branches. BCCE is managing the affairs of the Khaleej Commercial Bank and renegotiating some of its loans.

The Emirates Industrial Bank, a government institution, finally opened its doors this year, offering loans at about 4 per cent for local industry. Most industrial ventures, however, are small and risky and the bank has been accused of being too commercially cautious in its lending policy.

Abu Dhabi's surplus funds, after 20 per cent has gone to the Ruler and half the remainder to the federal budget, are handed over to the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (ADIA) which owns 60 per cent of NBAD. ADIA likes a low profile, symbolized by its undistinguished character after it moves, probably in 1985, into a sparkling new block on the Corniche. It resembles Kuwait's Reserve for Future Generations, going for capital growth (mainly from equities at the moment) rather than income, but unlike Kuwait, Abu Dhabi will continue to depend primarily on oil for revenue. ADIA is also a partner, as the government's investment arm, in such Gulf joint ventures as the Arab Banking Corporation.

The UAE Stock Exchange, controlled by the Central Bank with headquarters in Abu Dhabi, is likely to become a fact in 1984. Bankers are sceptical. "We're doing it the wrong way round," said a local financier, "expecting an exchange to generate activity instead of the activity generating the exchange."

There is as yet no body nor law to impose order on the insurance scene. Legislation which may improve the present dismally low rates is still awaiting approval after more than a year of dithering, mostly because it is a federal law to be applied separately by each emirate and therefore requiring each emirate's approval.

There are substantial differences between Abu Dhabi and Dubai in insurance matters. In Abu Dhabi all government business must go through one of the four national insurance companies. There is no such obligation in Dubai. Local partners may present another problem. Capitalization is still in doubt, with a possible insistence on capital of 10m dirhams. Such a sum, given the state of business in the emirates, would have most foreign insurance companies packing their bags.

Meanwhile, the market is saturated and no new licences have been granted for some time, though the demand is said to be high. Foreigners hope the rates will improve and point to the fact that some of the national insurance companies have been getting together to shore them up. "The sooner that law is passed the better," said a local agent. "The pool's been over-fished for too long."

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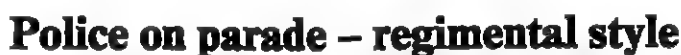
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An important collateral branch also supplies a lot of talent to the family: the sons of Sheikh Zayed's first cousin Muhammad. The eldest of these is Sheikh Hamdan bin Muhammad, about 53, a Deputy Prime Minister who exercises considerable backstage influence. His brother Tahnoun is a good friend of Zayed, who appointed

Sheikh Saqr of Ras al-Khaymah is most active of

These are the younger men on whom the future of the federation will depend. Their dedication to it should strengthen the federal institutions whose credibility is undermined by the present cash crisis.

A special correspondent



Sarah Searight

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Exchange rate instability could be here to stay

Mr Christopher "Kit" McMahon, deputy governor of the Bank of England, had some gloomy things to say yesterday on the present system of floating exchange rates when he addressed the *International Herald Tribune* annual conference in London.

Wild swings in currencies over the past decade may have permanently set back the world economy and slowed the recovery, he argued. Nor could he see much prospect of greater stability in the future, a prediction where he would seem to part company from his more optimistic Treasury colleagues.

It has been the conventional wisdom in and around the central banking circuit that convergence of national economies on low inflation would provide the basis for more stable currencies. Not necessarily so, claimed the deputy governor, quoting from experience.

Exchange rates showed a persistent tendency to overshoot. "It is hard to believe that exchange rates have now settled into a more stable configuration... We must therefore face the possibility that unless something is done about it, we may have to look forward to another 10 years as volatile as the past decade."

The implications for the world economy of continuing currency instability would be serious, Mr McMahon, in one of the clearest expositions to date of the economic effects, indicated exchange rate misalignments on three counts.

It reduced investment worldwide by increasing uncertainty and squeezing profits in countries with overvalued currencies. "The result may be a failure of capital formation to respond to the usual extent to the current recovery in consumer demand in the world as a whole."

It rocketed up inflation because workers took real wage gains when exchange rates rose, but resisted lower living standards when exchange rates fell.

Most harmful of all, in Mr McMahon's view, it increased pressure for protection in countries at a competitive disadvantage, which was not reversed when circumstances improved.

"I believe that the substantial and enduring exchange rate swings of recent years are likely to have played a significant part in hampering economic performance and impairing the strength of the present recovery."

The answer, according to Mr McMahon, is a firm guiding hand from the authorities, through intervention and through fiscal and money policies, which make it clear to markets that governments care about what happens to their exchange rates.

Although rejecting a return to fixed

rates or a new Bretton Woods conference, he had some complimentary remarks on the European Monetary System.

On Monday, in the House of Lords, Lord Cockfield, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, delivered the official government view that the time for us to join "is not yet right."

The bottom line is what happens to the dollar, the lynchpin of the international financial system. If all countries paid heed to their exchange rates, Mr McMahon suggested in a thinly veiled reference to the United States, "we could begin to edge towards slightly greater stability worldwide." That would be better than nothing.

Questions over the Bank

In a judgment which carries intriguing implications relating to the power and authority of the Bank of England, the Treasury announced yesterday that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had confirmed the Bank of England's decision to take away the deposit-taking licence of St Martin-le-Grand Securities, a small licensed deposit-taker.

Significantly, however, the appeals body which heard the case rejected all but one of the objections which the Bank of England had raised to justify its removal of licence.

This is the first time that the appeals procedure under the 1979 Banking Act has been fully tested. In past cases, banks or deposit-takers which have begun appeals have later withdrawn them.

St Martin-le-Grand, a specialist merchant bank, lost its licence on the grounds that it failed to comply with the requirement that at least two individuals should effectively direct the business of a deposit-taking institution.

The Bank's other objections beyond this, are a mystery. But the appeals committee said in its full report: "Having weighed all the reasons set out by the Bank of England, we do not accede to its view that on any of these grounds the managing director is not a fit and proper person for the purposes of the Act."

It was also stressed that the committee found nothing which reflected on "the good name of the directors, managers and shareholders of the appellant."

The case is a peculiar one. There is no suggestion that the Bank wants to petition for the winding up of the operation.

It is clear, however, that the speed of the appeals procedure under the Banking Act leaves something to be desired since it was nearly a year ago the Bank decided it wanted to revoke the licence.

Enter plastic money

Within the next few weeks an announcement should be forthcoming from the banks on electronic funds transfer at the point of sale (EFT/POS). This is the name bankers give to what could prove the most important development in retail banking since the cheque clearing system. For the layman it means paying at shop counters and petrol station forecourts with a plastic card via an electronic network which automatically debits his or her bank account.

The latest thinking favours dividing ownership and voting control of a new limited company, which would operate EFT/POS, among all the banking members of the English and Scottish clearing

system. This is a marked improvement on earlier proposals which would have left control firmly in the hands of the big four banks.

More sensitive is the question of access to the system.

However, the banks are conscious that the issues of access is emotive and politically sensitive. Both the Bank of England and Office of Fair Trading are taking a deep interest. They have accepted that there should not be any technical or price barriers to entry. The latest idea is to grade entries. Some institutions could be given direct access, and other the opportunity to part through agency agreements with participating banks.

Lack of state aid 'will cause 10,000 job losses on Airbus'

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

The Prime Minister will be told forcibly today that failure by the Government to provide £400m of refundable launch aid for the proposed European Airbus A320 airliner project could cause at least 10,000-20,000 job losses.

Sir Austin Pearce, chairman of British Aerospace, said yesterday that the Government would face a resulting annual unemployment bill of £30m to £50m, plus redundancy costs for the corporation of £80m-£100m.

These are the figures Mr Austin will present to Mrs Thatcher when he puts forward the British Aerospace case for the continuing British involvement of 20 per cent in the European Airbus Industries consortium.

British Caledonian has already ordered the A320, due to



Sir Austin Pearce: "Opting out would give US a monopoly".

be launched in the late 1980s, but British Airways has not. The French Government has promised support for the project, but the British and West German governments have held back.

Sir Austin, speaking at a one-

Aerospace brought in about three-quarters of what it sold, for every corporation job that went at least three others would disappear.

It would probably be more than that "because for many of the supplying companies the UK production is their base load, on to which they add exports. Without that base load there are no exports and no company."

He said that failure by the Government to provide launch aid for the Airbus could mean British Aerospace going out of this type of business. "Probably the most serious aspect of opting out is that it could give the American companies a monopoly, and US companies are rarely generous to their overseas customers when competition has been eliminated. This would be a price the UK would have to pay."

Stenhouse faces bid by subsidiary

By Our Financial Staff

The insurance broker, Stenhouse Holdings, of Glasgow, was yesterday placed in the embarrassing position of contesting a merger attempt by its 49 per cent-owned Canadian subsidiary, Reed Stenhouse.

The takeover tussle erupted after the breakdown last Friday of friendly discussions between the two companies with the aim of agreeing merger terms acceptable to both sets of shareholders.

Reed Stenhouse, which is quoted on the Toronto and Vancouver exchanges, is offering one Red Stenhouse ordinary share and 20p cash for every five Stenhouse Holdings shares. This puts a value on Stenhouse Holdings shares of 140.2p each, and a price of £53.2m on the group.

After a brief suspension, Stenhouse Holdings shares rose by 21p to 128p.

Mr Paul Stenhouse, a director of Stenhouse Holdings, and head of Stenhouse Western, whose family controls 31 per cent of the Stenhouse Holdings equity, said that the takeover terms fell short by quite a margin of the price which would be considered acceptable.

Although he had been a prime mover in wanting a merger, he would not allow the smaller shareholders in the company to be forced to sell out at the offer price. He said that the 140p per share offer compared with a net asset value of 160p per share.

Mr Stenhouse said that, in effect, the offer meant that the Canadians would get for nothing Stenhouse Holdings' 60 per cent stake in Stenhouse Syndicates, the Lloyd's broking firm, and a 20 per cent stake in Noble Grossart, the merchant bank.

Mr Stenhouse said that he also contested Reed Stenhouse's view, in its offer document, that the majority of the Stenhouse Holdings board would accept the takeover terms.

Last night, it was clear that at least three of the seven-man board would oppose the offer.

Continental Corporation, the US insurance corporation, which holds a 21 per cent stake in Stenhouse Holdings, indicated that it would accept the offer terms.

Royal falls 19p on same again profit

By Andrew Cornelius

Royal Insurance, one of Britain's largest composite insurers, yesterday sent a shiver through the already nervous insurance sector by producing third-quarter results which were well below City expectations.

Pretax profits of £63.2m for the nine months to September 30 against £62.4m at the same stage last year and City expectation of £80m to £85m sent the shares tumbling 19p to close at 49p. Other leading insurers, which had been helped recently by the competing bids for Eagle Star Holdings, fell in sympathy, with Commercial Union Assurance down 2p at 185p and General Accident 5p at 443p.

Mr John Howard, chief general manager at Royal, said that although there were a number of special factors affecting the third-quarter results there was a particularly unsatisfactory performance in the US. Underwriting losses at the nine-month stage increased from £78.9m at the comparable stage last year to £117.5m this year.

Hurricane Alicia which hit Texas during the third-quarter cost Royal £5.1m, while last year's good results of workers' compensation business deteriorated as competition intensified.

Royal is taking tough action to correct the underwriting performance and has imposed premium rate increases of up to 16 per cent this year on some lines of business.

In the UK the underwriting losses at the nine-month stage were better at £20.4m, com-

pared with losses of £25.7m last year. The results in the third-quarter were, however, hit by four large fire claims which cost £7.5m.

Mr Howard also indicated that despite the apparent improvement weather claims affecting the household account so far this year have been twice the level of 1980 and 1981.

The cost of theft claims rose by 27 per cent during the current year.

The UK results were helped by the 7 per cent rise in motor premiums earlier this year which is beginning to show through and has cost Royal the loss of only 15,000 motor policies out of a total of 675,000 issued by the group this year.

Mr Howard said that the board of Royal was conscious that all insurance companies were vulnerable in the present takeover climate in the industry. However, he said that net assets of the group had increased from £32m at the end of 1981 to £137.5m today and that the board would aim to produce a return on this asset that is better than any other management could achieve.

He added that Royal had received no takeover approach. Total premium grew by 12 per cent to £1,438m during the nine months.

Costain bid to save Streeters

By Jonathan Clare

The Costain Group yesterday launched a rescue bid for Streeters of Godalming after Streeters' bankers declined to increase its overdraft in the face of uncertainty over guarantees in Saudi Arabia.

The directors have accepted a 20p-a-share bid valuing the company at just £1.5m "as the only way of ensuring that the company continues to trade".

Streeters' accounts have been qualified in previous years because of a legal tangle over work in Saudi Arabia and need for support by its bankers until arbitration was over.

Streeters shares were suspended at 37p last month during bid talks; the listing was restored yesterday with a price of 23p. The Costain Group already has a 22.5 per cent interest in Streeters and has previously cooperated with it on main drainage projects.

It said yesterday that its interest in bidding was to retain Streeters' specialist skills which were complementary to Costain.

Streeters has a contingent liability of 7.2m Saudi Riyals (£1.4m) concerning a loan to its former Saudi associate. Interest on this loan is continuing to accrue and with it the contingent liability is increasing.

The former associate has been unable to procure a discharge of the loan and a cheque for 7.4m Saudi Riyals as security for the obligation has been dishonoured.

Streeters' lawyers in Saudi Arabia say the claim will be upheld in the courts.

Listing as Henara group shines

By Our Financial Staff

An East Ender who left school at 14 is to float his private company, which makes the Henara range of shampoos for Boots, J Sainsbury and Superdrug, on the stockmarket.

The flotation will include an offer for Dixon-Strand, the publicly quoted company which has its shares suspended during talks, but is already 80 per cent owned by the same entrepreneur, Mr Sidney Lerner.

Mr Lerner's private company - Henna Hair Health - has successfully pushed its products through the big chains with almost no advertising. He moved in to Dixon-Strand, which makes various cosmetic products, three years ago when his losses were running at £363,000. He has turned it round to profits of £250,000.

A new company will embrace both Henna Hair Health and Dixon-Strand and is likely to have a market capital of between £10m and £12m.

The minority shareholders will be offered shares in the new company, which will be called Henara.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Toshiba to make VTRs in Britain

Toshiba Corporation will start producing video tape recorders in Britain next April at its Plymouth subsidiary Toshiba Consumer Products (UK). The recorders will be marketed in Britain and other European countries in May.

Prices opened lower in active trading on Wall Street yesterday. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down 2.03 to 1,252.03 shortly after opening. Declines led advances 529 to 353.

US industrial production in October was up 0.8 per cent after a revised September gain of 1.3 per cent.

Mr Sidney Cordier, a director of Microfilm Reprographics, has paid £1 to buy an option on 180,000 shares in the company at 40p each. That is a 45 per cent discount on last night's closing price.

The Severn Valley Railway, which came under private control in the early sixties, has announced a share issue to raise up to £300,000 to extend its existing line by 4½ miles and build a new railway terminus in Kidderminster, Worcestershire.

Mr Richard Wakeling, aged 37, group treasurer at BOC Group, becomes finance director at John Brown, the engineering group, on December 12.

Dawn raid nets 14.9% of West's

By Philip Robinson

Mr Ron Shuck's Espley-Tyas Property Group yesterday spent £1m in the stock market buying a 14.9 per cent share in West's Group International, the civil, structural and process engineers.

Espley announced it was a buyer at 10.30am and within about 15 minutes had paid 100p a share for the stake, the maximum allowed under rules governing the substantial acquisition of shares.

Mr Alan Pendleton, West's managing director, said last night: "The first we knew was when our brokers phoned us this morning. We are flattered that they think we are such a good company."

Mr Pendleton said that the "dawn raid" had failed to attract the company's three largest shareholders, Imperial Group Pension Fund, M & G and Hill Samuel.

In the year to the end of last March, West's profits plunged from £1.1m to £369,000, partly because of losses in its process engineering. The group has tackled the problem and at the end of last year a major property sale reduced borrowings from £4.7m to £1.8m, bringing gearing down to 13 per cent. The last balance sheet showed £5m of cash and net assets per share of 152p.

In the stock market last night West's shares closed up 16p at a new record for this year of 108p, capitalizing the company at £8.2m.

Espley-Tyas shares were unchanged last night at 79p. Mr Shuck said: "I shall request a meeting with West's tomorrow. I do not want to say any more at the moment."

Banks pledge over \$5bn in loans to Brazil

New York (Reuters) International banks have committed more than \$5 billion to a planned \$6.5 billion loan to Brazil. Mr William Rhodes, chairman of the 14-bank advisory committee, said.

Mr Rhodes, a Citibank senior vice-president, said telexes containing undertakings from Brazil's some 830 creditor banks were continuing to come in.

The committee was due to report yesterday on the loan's progress to M Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of

the International Monetary Fund.

If M de Larosiere is satisfied that enough money has been committed to the loan, he is expected to recommend to the IMF executive board on Friday that it approves Brazil's economic programme which has been worked out with IMF staff. The board's endorsement would unblock previously suspended loans both from the IMF and the banks and would allow it to begin catching up on some \$3m of arrears that have built up on its over \$90 billion debt.

The investment trust also approved the deal. At a lively extraordinary meeting punctuated by about a dozen questions, Lord Croom, chairman of Guinness Peat, defended the terms of the acquisition, claiming that the board was advised that a second rights issue this year would not be well received and it was clear that a further recapitalization of the group was needed.

A spokesman for Cofi, a European investment company controlling 8.23 per cent which voted against, said the underwriting price of 40p for Guinness Peat shares was too low in relation to its real value and the dilution caused by the deal was "so great as to be punitive to existing members."

Off also said it would have supported a rights issue as did Mr Robert Kissin, Lord Kissin's son and director of the group who dissented from the rest of the board.

Trust takeover vote blow to Lord Kissin

Guinness Peat chief wins

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Guinness Peat shareholders yesterday voted in favour of the board's proposal to strengthen the group's capital base by taking over the Moorside Trust.

In a surprisingly close poll, 4,009 shareholders controlling 45.09 per cent of the capital voted in favour while 126 shareholders controlling 36.56 per cent voted against.

The outcome is a victory for Mr Alastair Morton, chief executive and merchant banker Morgan Grenfell, who have let no stone unturned in a campaign to dilute the shareholding of Lord Kissin, founder and life president who with other leading shareholders, had objected to the terms of the Moorside deal. Morgan Grenfell's fees are believed to be in the region of £1m.

Yesterday the Moorside acquisition was declared unconditional after shareholders in

Newscorp Securities Limited

(Incorporated with limited liability in the Australian Capital Territory)

A \$30,000,000 14 per cent Guaranteed Notes 1988

Unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by

The News Corporation Limited

(Incorporated with limited liability in the State of South Australia)

Issue Price 100 per cent

Interest payable annually on 15th November.

Hambros Bank Limited

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Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Crédit Commercial de France

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

Morgan Stanley International

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.

Wood Gundy Limited

November, 1983

The debate on public investment and economic recovery

Borrowing to invest 'will not cut jobless'

"Most people now would agree that there needs to be control of the money supply in order to hold down inflation", Patrick Minford, Professor of Applied Economics at the University of Liverpool, told the conference.

More disputed is the idea that in order to control the money supply, it is necessary to control the budget deficit which in practice we define as the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement.

The suggestion before us today is that public investment in infrastructure be raised and financed by borrowing (so raising the PSBR) and that this will reduce unemployment, besides giving us productive social capital.

"When the government borrows, it borrows from one group of people on the basis that future taxpayers will pay them back. It is conceivable that the expenditure for which the government borrows will generate a commercial return or savings on future expenditure sufficient to avoid raising future taxes."

But expenditure in the public sector is subject to political pressures which make commercial operation extremely difficult; furthermore, even if the project is truly commercial the same pressures will obtain indirectly to divert the revenues generated into additional expenditures in other areas.

So public expenditure financed by borrowing will require future taxation. To say that the same investment undertaken by the private sector would generate a commercial return is to miss the point: the fact that the taxpayer is guaranteeing the expenditure removes this commercial status.

"The question that confronts the lender asked to buy the government bonds is perpetual: will it be checked? No government likes to raise taxes and it is tempting to default on the bonds. Explicit default carries large penalties, but there is a convenient form of implicit default: inflation by printing money (or 'monetization'), instead of raising taxes."

Professor Ken Groves, chief executive of EuroRoute and director of the Constructional Steel Research and Development Organisation, spoke about the Channel Tunnel.

He said: "The proximity of wealthy European market and the ability to get there more cheaply and quickly are the prime considerations in weighing the case for a Channel link."

"There has been too much talk about whether we need a Channel Tunnel and if so of what dimension or perhaps a bridge if it could be built. There has been too little discussion about why we need a link and what form of traffic it should serve. Only when we are agreed on this can an appropriate civil engineering solution be devised."

He said a growing volume of British exports go to Europe which takes over 50 per cent of our trade. "In 1972, we exported £4,200m worth of goods across the Channel. In 1980 this had risen to £28,900m, a sevenfold increase. The increase in trade had caused untaxed freight to grow from 6.5 million tonnes in 1971 to 18 million tonnes in 1980. But the important point was that within the figure, road haulage had increased from 2.7 million to 12.0 million tonnes in a decade."

Three groups of schemes had been submitted to the French and British governments by consortiums interested in participating in their construction. "These are railway tunnels, either single or double track with and without the ability to carry road vehicles on trains. Large road only suspension bridges of spans greater than those ever built before over estuaries, and the EuroRoute bridge and tunnel scheme for road and rail traffic."

"The latter is the most comprehensive scheme, engineered and costed out by Mott Hay and Anderson with the contractors at between £4.06 billion and £4.40 billion at January, 1983 prices."

Construction could start in 1985 and be completed in 1992. There would be four lanes of traffic.

Prof Groves pointed out that although the case for EuroRoute was a commercial one, there were other benefits. One hundred thousand jobs would be created in Europe by building the crossing. About 53,000 of these would be directly related to the construction, the remainder being generated by the multiplier effect of increased spending.

One might assume 50 per cent of the jobs would be in Britain.

Patrick Minford: higher taxes not the answer.

"As governments borrow more, so the interest rate on debt tends to rise, and the burden on future taxpayers rises too; the political pressures for monetization grow. As the pressures grow, lenders become still more uneasy and require a still larger interest premium."

"Two things follow: a rise in the PSBR without an accompanying rise in the money supply can only be temporary; and even a temporary rise in borrowing will cause a rise in interest rates, unless market confidence is rock solid that it is temporary and that it will not lead to monetization."

"Suppose that for three years the PSBR is raised by £6 billion a year, this will be borrowed, the money supply targets will be held to as in the medium term financial strategy, and the loan proceeds (net of interest) will be spent on infrastructure."

"After the three years the intention is to raise taxes to pay off the interest on the loans (plus the maintenance on the new infrastructure) and the PSBR is to revert to what it would have been without the programme."

"We can examine three possible ways in which the programme could be thought to reduce unemployment: it increases demand in the economy and so demand for labour; it increases business profitability by lowering costs and so labour demand; it increases the labour-intensiveness of the economy and so labour demand."

"Output will rise for the duration of the programme and extra jobs would be created for that duration also. The programme over, foreign debt would fall back to below where it was before as the economy slowly pays that debt off."

In short, the programme would temporarily reduce unemployment by shifting expenditure, output and employment in the present out of the future. There would be no permanent effect on unemployment.

Better and more infrastructure should lower business costs. This, ceteris paribus, would increase the profitability of employing extra labour and raise labour demand at any given real wage. Employment would rise.

But taxes will have to rise

Case for Severn Barrage scheme

The principal economic value of the Severn Barrage would be to generate electricity, Dr Tom Shaw, of the Severn Tidal Power Group, told the debate.

Several schemes have been considered over the past 80 years, but in 1981 the Severn Barrage committee concluded that the project was practicable and recommended a detailed scheme similar to the Rance tidal power station project in Brittany, inaugurated 17 years ago.

The Severn Barrage would be equivalent to two large power stations, generating 6 per cent of the present national output. It would diversify power supplies, use a renewable and predictable source of energy and have a very long life.

Construction could take up to 12 years, but the first power might be generated after seven or eight years.

The project would cost an estimated £5.6 billion at December 1980 prices.

The five-firm Severn Tidal Power Group consortium has now started a study to find out if the barrage could be privately financed. The consortium hopes to report to the Department of Energy, which is helping to finance the study, within 12 months.

But, said Dr Shaw, the barrage would have benefits apart from generating electricity. It could also help shipping, industry, commerce, inland communications, tourism and recreation.

Mr Train said: "There are about 120 penal establishments in England and Wales. They do not form a single system but a series of part separate, part overlapping systems."

All the 9 country houses, he said, had accommodation for 150 or fewer, and several of the camps were sub-economic in size. Rationalization here was highly desirable if proper use was to be made of scarce manpower and other resources.

The second important point is our total dependence on the obsolete Victorian estate, not just in terms of housing the majority of inmates - 25,000 out of 43,500 - but also of taking the whole of the current 5,000 excess of population over certified accommodation.

Mr Train continued: Some argue that the real solution to the problem of prison conditions lies in penal policy, rather than capital investment: in other words that action should be taken on the demand, rather than the supply, side.

Talking about the new prison building programme, he said that it would involve additional construction expenditure of about £170m, with the private construction industry doing that work also.

A prison brings considerable economic benefit to the surrounding community. With allowances and the substantial amounts of overtime worked throughout most of the prison service, a basic grade prison officer earns about £10,000 a year. That means that even a medium sized establishment is likely to generate between £60,000 and £70,000 a week of spending power on the part of staff.

It is, I think, axiomatic that so central an aspect of the machinery of the state as the administration of its penal system should not be conducted by a private agency.

"To that extent, it is inevitable that the government has the paramount interest in securing adequate provision of prison places."

people are as important to a city as a supply of blood to parts of the body. Without it, gangrene sets in, he said.

What was needed in London and elsewhere sound finance which required that soundly-invested taxpayers money to meet the needs of society was not thrown away, as in over-manning in the Government's own services; private sector finance for urban roads where appropriate; and imaginative design solutions, avoiding the damage done in the past by roads like Westway in West London.

The situation in London, with the greatest concentration of population and the greatest need for roads, was a scandal, Mr Wyatt said.

While public transport and traffic management should make the greatest possible contribution, there was still a need for "sensitive and imaginative" new roads, to quote the recent White Paper.

Without these roads, inner city decline would continue, while growth industries were attracted to good communication links like the M4 western corridor, and the M25 orbital motorway, particularly near the intersections.

"The need is for political will", Mr Wyatt said. "Our political institutions and administration are there to serve society. They fail society because the time perspective of a four to five year Parliament is too short."

Call for development agency to take risks

Mr Allen Sykes, a director of Willis Faber, said that dramatic organizational and political changes would have to occur before such projects as a Severn tunnel became feasible.

Given the present political and organizational obstacles it would be years before any project such as the tunnel could get through the planning process by which time it would be years too late to make any contribution to the present recession.

One possible solution would be to set up a new vehicle such as a development agency with extensive powers and the opportunities to take the risks.

Mr E P Beck, chairman of John Mowlem, said that the construction industry had been exploring ways of joint building between the public and private sectors. But it had found Treasury flexibility had been a big obstacle to getting something done.

Mr Willem Buiters, Professor of Economics at the London School of Economics, said that "live now, pay later" was not necessarily a recipe for disaster, "as long as you are prepared to pay later". He said that Britain was held back by antiquated Victorian capital equipment.

Mr Andrew Britton, the director of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, said that any project should be undertaken on its merits, which might not necessarily be monetary.

Cooperation needed to succeed in new projects

Mr Brandon Gough, senior partner of Coopers and Lybrand, concluding the debate, said: "From the projects described today it is possible to distinguish three categories of investment project. There are those, such as prison building, clearly only likely to be suitable for public investment, whatever the theoretically possible role of leaseback schemes may be."

"At the other extreme there are schemes, from which there are clearly identifiable income streams and which should probably be left to the private sector to sink or swim on their financial merits."

"However, there is an important intermediate category of projects which presents difficulties for both the public and private sectors. They involve

vast sums of money; they are enmeshed in the complexities of the regulatory and planning framework; and they require long lead times before returns are produced.

"This kind of scheme needs careful commercial assessment and should be managed and controlled in such a way that there are clear penalties for failure. Unfortunately, the public sector has an unhappy record in identifying, managing and controlling such schemes."

Mr Gough said that the schemes require the cooperative effort of the private sector and Government.

He said that a new institutional framework would be needed, and proposed, the establishment of an institution straddling the public and private sectors, appraising the controlling projects, channelling funds and ensuring that risks were fairly matched by potential reward.

It would be a means of channelling private sector funds and management disciplines to major projects, and ensuring that government backing is adequately rewarded. And it should as far as possible, remove "the dead hand of general public expenditure restraint and the Public Sector borrowing requirement from much needed capital investment which promises good returns to those who finance it and to the nation as a whole".

Money for roads could help stop city decay

Society faces choices in inner city areas especially London, Mr Ferrel Wyatt, chairman of Costain, told the symposium.

Either we provide the traffic arteries, or inner city areas will decay. Transport of goods and

Why we need a Channel tunnel

Patrick Minford: higher taxes not the answer.

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But taxes will have to rise

Dual reasons for prison investment

Mr Christopher Train, the director general of the Prison Service, spoke about prison building.

He said one might argue the case for prison building on economic grounds, "in terms for example of the role of the capital investment it involves in stimulating economic recovery."

But that he said, was an incidental benefit and not the primary purpose.

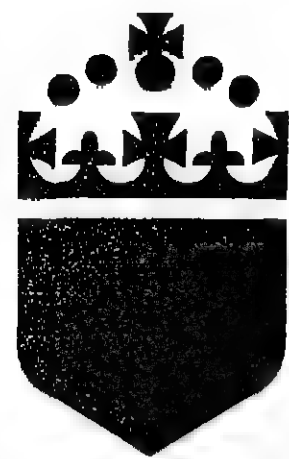
Mr Train said: "There are about 120 penal establishments in England and Wales. They do not form a single system but a series of part separate, part overlapping systems."

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Mr Train continued: Some argue that the real solution to the problem of prison conditions lies in penal policy, rather than capital investment: in other words that action should be taken on the demand, rather than the supply, side.

Talking about the new prison building programme, he said that it would involve additional construction expenditure of about £170m, with the private construction industry doing that work also.



Royal Insurance

Estimated Nine Months Results for 1983

	9 months to 30 Sept 1983	9 months to 30 Sept 1982	Year 1982
	(unaudited) £m	(unaudited) £m	(audited) £m
General Insurance:			
Premiums Written	1,438.8	1,285.6	1,700.2
Underwriting Balance	-163.4	-129.9	-166.1
Investment Income allocated to General Insurance operations	148.3	134.0	180.8
General Insurance Result	-15.1	4.1	14.7
Long-term Insurance Profit	12.8	10.0	13.6
Investment Income attributable to Capital and Reserves	57.3	42.5	60.5
Share of Associated Companies' Profits	8.2	5.8	7.7
Profit before Taxation	63.2	62.4	96.5
Less Taxation	11.6	10.7	22.6
Minority Interests	0.0	0.6	1.0
Net Profit attributable to the Shareholders (Pence per share)	51.6 (27.4p)	51.1 (27.1p)	72.9 (38.7p)
Capital and Reserves	£1,375m	£1,027m	£1,225m

Exchange Rates
Foreign currencies have been translated according to our normal practice at approximately the average rates of exchange ruling during the period. The principal rates were:-

	9 months to 30 Sept 1983	9 months to 30 Sept 1982	Year 1982
USA	\$1.53	\$1.78	\$1.75
Canada	\$1.88	\$2.20	\$2.15
Australia	\$1.71	\$1.72	\$1.72
Netherlands	Fl 4.30	Fl 4.72	Fl 4.66

Changes in exchange rates adversely affected the underwriting balance by £16.8m. Overall the profit before taxation benefited by £1.4m.

Investment Income
Total investment income of £205.6m increased in sterling terms by 16%; allowing for changes in the rates of exchange the growth was some 6 1/2%.

General Insurance
Premium income rose by almost 12% in sterling; allowing for the effect of currency changes, the increase was 3%. Details for the individual operating companies are as follows:-

In the United States premium income, including that of Milbank Insurance Company, was marginally lower in dollar terms compared with last year. The operating ratio was 116.1% (113.3%). The deterioration was mainly attributable to a substantial worsening in the workers compensation account and exceptionally heavy weather related losses in the third quarter, including £6.1m arising from Hurricane Alicia. Whilst commercial multi-peril and automobile business losses continued at a very high level, some improvement is beginning to show through in these lines from remedial actions taken. The underlying trend in homeowners business is improving. Market conditions still remain highly competitive, but against the background of such an unsatisfactory result we are maintaining our firm stance on rating increases.

Royal UK's premium volume increased by some 6%. The lower level of weather losses earlier in the year, compared with those in 1982, helped to produce an improvement in the result. Better experience in personal lines was offset to some extent by a worsening in most commercial lines, with the commercial fire account suffering several large losses in the third quarter. In the Republic of Ireland there was an adverse underwriting balance of £2.3m (£2.4m).

The significant improvement in the result starting last year in Canada has continued. There has been a further slowing in the rate of loss of business.

The result for Royal Int arose from a sharp increase in the number of large fire and weather claims, mainly in Western Europe, and a further worsening of motor results in most territories.

There was a continued improvement in the result in Australia despite the effect of the bush fires in February. Premium growth remained strong particularly in commercial business.

The result for Royal Nederland continued to be affected by competitive pressures in the large motor account. Most other lines of business showed improvement over last year. Premium income fell by 6% in local currency terms.

The deterioration in Royal Re's facultative and home foreign business continued and there was a worsening in the experience on the treaty account.

Royal Life Insurance
During the nine months ended 30th September 1983 new annual premiums written by Royal Life increased by 146% to £44.4m and new single premiums increased by 100% to £60m. The significant rise in new annual premiums was largely the result of a substantial increase in endowment mortgage business following the introduction of the new system of crediting tax relief on mortgage interest (MIRAS) in the UK. Sales of unit-linked business and immediate annuity business have also been very satisfactory.

The long-term insurance profit of £12.8m (£10m) represents three quarters of the estimated contribution for the whole year.

	9 months to 30 Sept 1983			
	Premiums Written £m	Under-Writing Balance £m	Allocated Investment Income £m	General Insurance Result £m
Royal USA	614.8	-117.5	67.1	-50.4
Royal UK	398.5	-20.4	40.8	20.4
Royal Canada	152.4	-5.4	20.3	14.9
Royal Int.	93.3	-6.5	5.8	-0.7
Royal Australia	76.3	-3.6	6.5	2.9
Royal Nederland	52.1	-3.2	4.7	1.5
Royal Re	51.4	-6.8	3.1	-3.7
	1,438.8	-163.4	148.3	-15.1

	9 months to 30 Sept 1982			
	Premiums Written £m	Under-Writing Balance £m	Allocated Investment Income £m	General Insurance Result £m
Royal USA	532.9	-78.9	54.7	-24.2
Royal UK	375.2	-25.7	39.3	13.6
Royal Canada	140.4	-13.3	20.9	7.6
Royal Int.	88.2	-2.0	5.3	3.3
Royal Australia	54.5	-4.2	6.2	2.0
Royal Nederland	50.5	-2.6	5.0	2.4
Royal Re	43.9	-3.2	2.6	-0.6
	1,285.6	-129.9	134.0	4.1

New Young brewery pays off

Young and Co's Brewery
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £1.6m (£1.2m)
Turnover £16.2m (£15.4m)
Net interim dividend 2.5p (2p)
Share price 280p, up 5p

Like other brewers, Young and Co's Brewery was dismayed that the good summer did not have such an uplifting effect on sales as expected.

But the benefits of the new brewery in south-west London and the new team of young managers helped to increase profits by 30 per cent, despite a 5.9 per cent fall in volume sales.

Young is particularly sensitive to summer weather as many of its customers go abroad for their holidays. Further benefits from the new brewery - the contractors only left two weeks ago - will continue to arise in the second half.

Although Young is famed for its traditional beers, there has been a substantial shift towards higher lager sales. During the first six months, these increased by 8.9 per cent, with every sign of the trend continuing.

A second big contributor to the good results was the changeover to managed pubs in place of tenancies.

HAT Group
Half-year to 31.8.83
Pretax profit £3.9m (3.3m)
Stated earnings 3.75p (3.54p)
Turnover £80m (£81.9m)
Net interim dividend 1.85p (1.5p)
Share price 111p Yield 4.2%
Dividend payable 28.2.84

Perhaps the best illustration of City attitudes to the widely diversified HAT Group is that an 18.7 per cent increase in pretax profits caused a 7p fall in the share price to 111p.

That illustration goes some way to explaining the caution that should be exercised over a share that has reached near glamour status levels.

Over the last five years, both turnover and growth have grown dynamically. Turnover has risen from £64m in 1978 to an expected £160m this year and pretax profits from £2.1m to an expected £7.8m.

Much of that growth is owed to the vision and work of its young chairman Mr David Telling. His vision of the group's future sees that growth being projected into three major areas.

In Britain the painting, building materials and building service side coupled with cleaning can be combined to offer a full maintenance con-

tract to leading blue chip companies.

A management subsidiary will then hire out all of HAT's services to offer a service which handles all building maintenance and cleaning.

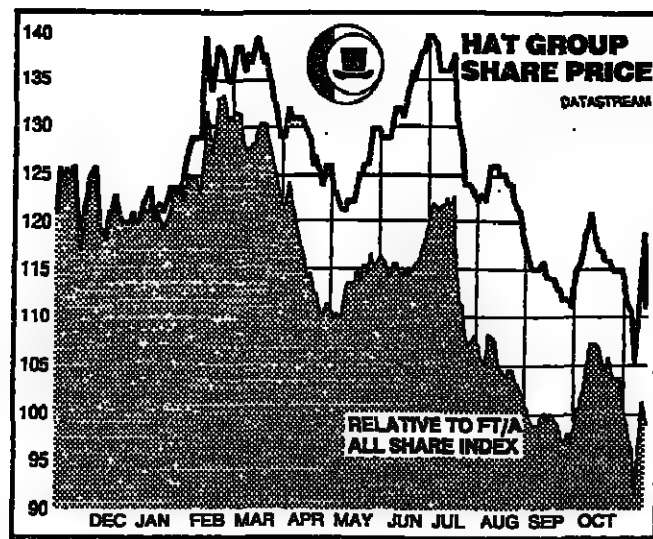
Second, in the US, an infrastructure can be built up which can effectively match the British operations.

Third, he sees the Far East operations, where HAT already has the Shell/Brunel contract to paint literally hundreds of drilling rigs, expanding so that British expertise is employed by the big British corporations operating in the area.

But Mr Telling would be the first to admit that even after last summer's £14.5m rights issue, HAT has nowhere near enough money to finance such an expansion.

Yet that expansion is well under way. HAT already works for BP, which is operating offshore from China. The US operations are growing quickly, and the all-encompassing service to companies in Britain looks feasible after winning a contract from IBM.

So can HAT group, where the Telling family holds 10 per cent, finance that expansion without a takeover?



Sketchley

SKETCHLEY
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £5.7m (4.4m)
Stated earnings 16.1p (12.1p)
Turnover £49m (35.6m)
Net interim dividend 4.1p (3.6p)
Share price 418, up 7p. Yield 4.1%
Dividend payable 15.12.83

Sketchley, the industrial workwear, linen hire and dry-cleaning group has made a point of

keeping its head down in the recent washbasin battles. But it has been seriously affected by the outcome. The Office of Fair Trading, by refusing the cleaning groups permission to expand by acquisition, has virtually forced them into seeking expansion abroad.

American operations, in just 18 months, account for virtually a third of the currently reported pretax profits which are up by 30 per cent.

But it would be a serious misjudgment to expect the same growth for the second half. Even the company's newly appointed managing director, Mr Charles Wenham, cannot be drawn on the subject.

The British side of the business looks risky. Unemployment means cutbacks on workwear. Sketchley still has not won any big hospital contract - and trading margins are getting tighter.

Mr Wenham faces an uncertain future and much is being laid upon his shoulders.

GEI

GEI International
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £225,000 (£240,000)
Stated earnings 1.2p (1.1p)
Turnover £29.8m (£26.4m)
Net interim dividend 1.76p (1.76p)
Share price 67p (up 10p) Yield
Dividend payable 20.1.84 11.3 per cent

Small companies may bounce back more quickly than bigger ones after the recession, and GEI, the engineering and packaging machinery group, has

Car sales lift Godfrey Davis profit

GODFREY DAVIS HOLDINGS
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £1.8m (£1.3m)
Stated earnings 6.4p (5.3p)
Turnover £56.7m (£54.5m)
Net interim dividend 1.5p (1.5p)
Share price 87p, up 2p
Dividend payable 3.2.84

The big increase in car sales in the first six months helped Godfrey Davis (Holdings) Ford main dealerships contribute substantially higher profits to the group.

Car sales were up 22 per cent by volume, while the contract hire side of the motor business is now more stable.

New contract hire business is being financed directly by Godfrey Davis instead of by Ford, which gives the company substantial tax advantages and has reduced the rate of the first half to 33.3 per cent. About 2,000 vehicles are still to be run off under the old scheme so more benefits are still to come.

The motor dealerships benefited greatly from the exceptionally high level of new cars sold with A-plates in August, but Mr Cecil Redfern, the chairman, says sales would have been up even without this boost.

The motor business contributes about 55 per cent of profits

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Perth. (Reuters) Wignores now holds a total of 2.5 million Broken Hill Property Company shares after market purchases at an average cost of AS12.38 (£8.62) each since the end of its tender offer which garnered 792,000 shares, the chairman, Mr Robert Holmes A Court said yesterday.

At yesterday's closing BHP price of AS12.80, the stake is worth AS32m.

Mr Holmes A Court said Wignores would change its name to Bell Resources.

JW Spear and Sons
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £112,000 (loss £22,800)
Stated earnings 2.7p (loss 1.144p)
Turnover £1.3m (£1.4m)
Net interim dividend 1p (nil)

Scottish National Trust
Year to 30.9.83
Gross revenue £5.9m (£5.3m)
Stated earnings 4.31p (3.83p)
Net asset value £16.8p (£16.9p)
Total dividend 3.9p (3.85p)

COMMODITIES

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL		LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE	
Month	Year	Month	Year
Wheat	11	Wheat	11
Barley	11	Barley	11
Maize	11	Maize	11
Soybeans	11	Soybeans	11
Groundnuts	11	Groundnuts	11
Peas	11	Peas	11
Beans	11	Beans	11
Linseed	11	Linseed	11
Mustard	11	Mustard	11
Oilseed	11	Oilseed	11
Wheat	11	Wheat	11
Barley	11	Barley	11
Maize	11	Maize	11
Soybeans	11	Soybeans	11
Groundnuts	11	Groundnuts	11
Peas	11	Peas	11
Beans	11	Beans	11
Linseed	11	Linseed	11
Mustard	11	Mustard	11
Oilseed	11	Oilseed	11

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BOCI	9%
Chitank Savings	10.0%
Consolidated Creds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

LONDON & PROVINCIAL SHOP CENTRES

Ronald Gerard & Bernard Berrick
Joint managing directors

Results for year ended 24th June, 1983

- Profits £1,411,000.
- Investment properties professionally revalued at £74m.
- Net assets 373p per share.
- Office developments of 78,000 sq. ft. gross recently completed in Slough, Berks.
- Rental income will increase progressively by £830,000 to £4.4 m p.a. from rent reviews by 1985, based on current rental values.
- Net dividend of 3p per share.

	1983	1982
Rental income	£7000	£7000
Profit before tax	3,474	3,193
Fixed assets	79,943	81,152
Net assets	60,487	64,166
Net assets per 10p share	373p	396p
Gross dividend for the year	42.9%	34.3%

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هكذا من الأصل

MARKET REPORT by Derek Pain

Bid talk lifts Hill Samuel

ACCOUNT DAYS: Buy 1, Monday. Dealings end, Nov 25. Contango Day, Nov 28. Settlement Day, Dec 5

Will Hill Samuel, the diversified merchant banking group, be the next City institution to get embroiled in the flurry of take-over activity which is metamorphosing the financial community?

According to stock market speculation yesterday an overseas group is busy building up a shareholding in the company which more than a decade ago almost merged with a then powerful force called Slater Walker.

Hill Samuel shares advanced a further 10p to a highest ever 296p as the gossips predicted a bid.

The company dismissed the stock market speculation. There was, it maintained, no evidence of any share stake being amassed and no approach had been received. And, for good measure, the bankers declared that it was not involved in any talks with stockbrokers or stockjobbers and was merely "keeping a variety of options open".

Mr Christopher Castleman, the chief executive who is responsible for much of the group's recent profits growth, was overcast and Sir Robert

Clark, chairman, was also unavailable.

Last week Hill Samuel reported interim net profits of £10.8m against £9.6m. After the recent progress this performance disappointed the market.

Will the Breengreen cleaning group be the next to hold on to the 7.2 per cent shareholding it acquired in Sunlight Services during the fiercely contested bid battle? Mr David Evans, chairman, says it will but the market thinks Breengreen's cash needs may tempt him to change his mind.

Bul, after the Vickers de Costa, Akroyd and Smithers and Charterhouse deals, Hill Samuel was not the only financial share under intense speculation. Merchant bankers Brown Shipley, Kleinwort Benson and Schroders were

firm as buyers played the spot the next to go game.

In a day of bid activity it was not just the financial section which attracted attention. Sugar group Tate and Lyle, up 12p on Monday, advanced a further 12p to a 380p peak on suggestions that Hanson Trust had been wired of stalking London Brick and had turned its thoughts to the Mr Ciba business.

Tate and Lyle said it never commented on market talk and Hanson did not appear to want to say anything.

After a mixed, indecisive day which failed to produce any firm pattern, shares measured by the FT 30 Share Index ended marginally lower. Gills, after their recent strength, succumbed to profit taking, suffering falls of up to 2 1/2%.

BOC Group, fell 3p to 234p in early trading on suggestions that 20m shares were on offer. Later the price regained an unchanged position.

Molins, makers of cigarette machinery, gained 7p to 109p after a stockbroker lunch.

Logica, the software house, continued its progress, gaining a further 12p to 265p. Behind the

Intriguing times at London and Liverpool. The office and equipment and video group Stock market suggestions that the group is up for sale are denied by Mr Jeffrey Bonus, chief executive. "We are not hawking ourselves around", he declared.

HAT Group, the printers and publishers, said to be interested in said it is not bidding. Yesterday L.T. shares, 350p earlier this year, fell 1p to 45p.

latest advance is the group's Hongkong Stock Exchange deal. Tea shares, such as Eastern Produce and Crosby House, reflected the bumper auction prices. And Atlantic Resources, the leading Irish oil stock, made

little progress. However, poor little Messers almost halved to 7p on the news that its off-shore interests were not up to even the more subdued hopes.

Aspinall Holdings, yesterday's spectacular newcomer, touched 171p, up 8p but two of Asil Nadi's stocks - Polly Peck and Cornhill - lost ground on fears that their Middle Eastern mineral water operations could face some fierce competition.

Vague bid talk stirred Metal Clores into an 8p gain to 129p and another to encounter bid speculation the Scotia Group, although the imminence of interim figures also helped the shares reach 290p (up 8p).

With Reed International shares so strong following the announcement of its proposed takeover of the Group Newspapers, there are growing hopes that S. Pearson could be tempted to demerge the Financial Times. Such thoughts spurred Pearson shares 10p higher to 395p.

British and Commonwealth, the shipping group, came in for an after hours run, gaining 40p to 908p. The related Caledonian Investments finished 45p strong at 808p.

WALL STREET

PRICES & COMMENT

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E

20	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
21	20	De Cap	204	10	8.8	8.8
22	20	De Cap	204	10	8.8	8.8
23	20	De Cap	204	10	8.8	8.8
24	20	De Cap	204	10	8.8	8.8
25	20	De Cap	204	10	8.8	8.8
26	20	De Cap	204	10	8.8	8.8
27	20	De Cap	204	10	8.8	8.8
28	20	De Cap	204	10	8.8	8.8
29	20	De Cap	204	10	8.8	8.8
30	20	De Cap	204	10	8.8	8.8

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E

31	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
32	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
33	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
34	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
35	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
36	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
37	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
38	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
39	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
40	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E

41	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
42	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
43	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
44	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
45	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
46	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
47	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
48	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
49	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
50	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E

51	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
52	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
53	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
54	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
55	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
56	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
57	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
58	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
59	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
60	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E

61	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
62	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
63	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
64	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
65	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
66	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
67	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
68	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
69	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
70	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E

71	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
72	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
73	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
74	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
75	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
76	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
77	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
78	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
79	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
80	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E

81	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
82	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
83	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
84	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
85	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
86	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
87	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
88	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
89	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
90	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E

91	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
92	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
93	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
94	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
95	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
96	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
97	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
98	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
99	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
100	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E

101	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
102	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
103	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
104	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
105	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
106	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
107	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
108	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
109	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
110	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E

111	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
112	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
113	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
114	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
115	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
116	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
117	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
118	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
119	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
120	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E

121	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
122	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
123	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
124	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
125	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
126	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
127	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
128	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
129	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
130	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E

131	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
132	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
133	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
134	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
135	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
136	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
137	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
138	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
139	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
140	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E

141	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
142	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
143	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
144	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
145	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
146	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
147	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
148	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
149	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
150	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E

151	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
152	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
153	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
154	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
155	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
156	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
157	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
158	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
159	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
160	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E

161	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
162	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
163	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
164	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
165	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
166	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
167	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
168	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
169	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
170	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E

171	40	New Dairies Oil	204	10	8.8	8.8
1						

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ANIMALS AND BEES
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 Wolfgang, New York

CHRISTMAS CARDS
 CHISA
 New York
 New York

Christmas Eve's True Spirit

CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS
 or any stock
 on May 17, 1975, 10:00 a.m. at
 IN COUNTY, KENNEBEC AND
 LOCK ASSOCIATION, INC.
 1000 West North, Portland, Maine
 on WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1975, at 10:00 a.m.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE SUPREME COURT
 OF THE STATE OF MAINE
NOTICE
 Myself, John Carver
 of the County of Cumberland, State
 of Maine, as plaintiff, versus
 the State of Maine, as defendant, in
 the above entitled cause, do hereby
 certify that I am a duly qualified
 and sworn juror in the County of
 Cumberland, State of Maine, and
 that I am duly qualified to sit on
 the jury in the above entitled
 cause, and that I am duly qualified
 to sit on the jury in the above
 entitled cause, and that I am duly
 qualified to sit on the jury in the
 above entitled cause, and that I
 am duly qualified to sit on the
 jury in the above entitled cause,

THAT I have just signed this
 of the notice of summons and
 return of jury, and that I am
 duly qualified to sit on the jury
 in the above entitled cause, and
 that I am duly qualified to sit on
 the jury in the above entitled
 cause, and that I am duly qualified
 to sit on the jury in the above
 entitled cause, and that I am duly
 qualified to sit on the jury in the
 above entitled cause, and that I
 am duly qualified to sit on the
 jury in the above entitled cause,

Office at the Office of the
Registrar within the day

JOHN PASTERNAK
2001 N. WATSON
701 N. ALLEN STREET
OTTAWA, CANADA
K1P 6K6
I am writing for the purpose
of attesting that the above-named
MATTER OF CHADASTA
MATTER OF THE MATTER OF 1982
INNES ACT 1982
that the credit-
above-named Company,
being voluntarily wound up,
has been dissolved in Ontario,
Canada, 1983, to send in their full
and complete list of creditors
and descriptions, list particular
claims and claims, and the
names of the persons who are
the undersigned that David
Davidson, a resident of Ontario,
I, as the Liquidator of the
above-named Company, as required
writing from the above Liquidator
personally or by their
attorneys-in-fact, and their
clerks at such times and places
as may be required by the
court they will be entitled
benefit of any distribution
of the assets of the above
on the day of November

and above named Company are
on or before the eleventh day
of March 1982, to send their names

[illegible]

arrived on December 7, 1963.

ALBINO JAMAL
Secretary
for the Council of American
Muslims
15, 1963.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PARTY COMMISSION
South
East
on 2201/02/74
by Commissioners propose to
the Commission involving The
Henry Nicolas Case, of
the South. South. South. South.
for the admission of
mentioned Churches.
The Commission may be sent
Commission, 14 River
London, SW1, within one
on today evening (reference).

FORAL MEASURE 1968
The Commission may
for the Commission
providing for declining re-
the Commission of the parish
non ribbon diocese.

THEATRES

8 01-6336 6404, 379 6253
times only 01-6336 0641.
Wed 2.30, Sat 5.30, 8.30
LORDS OF THE LIZA CONCORD
LYDIE, GILYIN OWEN IN
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THEY ARE COMING
AGAIN 2.15. Telegraph.

arts Ave 5 437 2663 434
30 9232 Mon-Fri 8. Sat
1.1, 3.30 sales 3.30 4.15
2.15 3.30 4.15
"The Porters" D. Mail
JANET SHAW
"The Porters" D. Mail
JOHN STRIDE
"The Porters" D. Mail
COUNTRY GIRL

Thur & Sat Mats 3.00

[illegible]

Jan 4 & 5th Jan at 3.00pm

1

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with Susan on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15 and 8.15; tonight's television previewed between 6.45 and 7.00; comedy of the morning papers at 7.15 and 8.15; pop music news from Mike Smith between 7.30 and 8.00; That's Life with Esther Rantzen between 7.30 and 8.00; and again between 8.30 and 9.00; horoscopes between 8.30 and 9.00.

tv-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and John Stapleton. A review of the morning papers at 6.25; news from Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.45 and 8.15; Winway and friends at 6.50 and 8.00; a guest in the Spotlight at 7.05; Julia McKenzie interview from 7.20; Fenton Brown's Casebook at 7.45; pop video at 7.55; Gloria Hunniford's magic moments at 8.00; Eve Pollard's gossip column at 8.35; closing news headlines at 9.25.

tv-LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: The life of a sand pit. 9.47 Festival of India. 10.04 Natural History. 10.21 An interview with Peter Sam. 10.30 16.48 Geography: The weather balance in contrasting regions. 11.10 Running a market stall. 11.22 Maths. Time. 11.30 How we used to live: Ration books and clothing coupons.

12.00 Button Moon. Puppet adventures of the Spoon family. 12.10 Rainbow. 12.15 A play with puppets. 12.30 Look Who's Talking. The first of a new series featuring Barbara Woodhouse talking to Derek Batty about her life and career.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 A play. 1.40 News. 1.50 News. 2.00 Our Wine is Fine. A film about the wine growing districts of England.

2.25 Film: Step by Step (1984) starring Frank Sinatra and Gloria De Haven. A musical version of the Broadway farce. Screenplay by David Newman. Directed by Tim Whelan. 3.58 Regional news (not London).

3.58 Play School, presented by Fraser Wilson. 4.30 Carobon. Laurel and Hardy characters in Bond Bombed. 4.45 Jackanory. Bill Oddie with part three of The BFG. 4.40 Screen Test. Inter-school tests of dramatic recall. 5.00 Jackanory. 5.10 News. 5.10 The Winner. The story of a schoolboy athlete with a mind of his own.

5.40 Sixty Minutes. Includes regional news from Moira Stuart at 5.40 and regional news magazines at 5.55.

6.40 Ask the Family. The contest of the champions. The last year's winners, the Jacobs family of Lowestoft, against this year's successful team, the Adwinches of Blackdown.

7.05 Harry. Singer Toyen is one of the guests and co-skater supreme, Robin Cousins, another.

7.30 Last of the Summer Wine. Foggy teaches his reluctant companions the art of army-style concealment (r).

8.05 Spyside. Episode two of the drama about the mysterious disappearance of a British trader in the Sahara Sea.

8.30 News with John Humphrys. 8.35 Q.E.D. Big Brother's Little Test. The first of a new series begins with an examination of the polygraph or lie-detector (see Choice).

9.35 Sportsnight introduced by Barry Carpenter. Coverage of the Barry McGuigan (Irish) v Antonio Nardi (Italian) boxing match in Belfast for the European Featherweight Championship.

11.00 One Night in Lincoln. Songs and stories from the diminutive comedian, Mike Harding (r).

11.30 What a Pictorial Morgan Cross. A photographic album of Phil Drabble.

12.00 Weather.

BBC 2

9.10 Daytime on Two: Manufacturing with plastics. 9.30 Science: stability. 10.00 You and Me. 10.15 Rail timetable. 10.30 Maths: statistics. 11.00 Words and pictures. 11.17 Early music. 11.38 Economics: the money supply. 12.05 Lesson eight of the Italian conversation course.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Countdown. Another two contestants pit their wits in the fast-moving anagrams and numbers competition.

5.30 The Body Show presented by Yvonne Catterall. The fourth in the series of seven repeat programmes designed to prove that people of all shapes and sizes can benefit from exercise. This afternoon Miss Ocampo is helped by fellow teacher Shirley Brody who is pregnant and together they demonstrate how pregnant women as well as people under stress can exercise to relax their muscles (r).

6.00 The Abbott and Costello Show. Stud and Lou with one of their comedy routines, this week as Past Examinations.

6.30 The Splice of Life. Another programme on people in which are seen Lou Skinner, the owner of a New York delicatessen, making real Pastrami; a British breakfast with country sausages made by a man with a lobster soufflé prepared in Quebec's Chateau Frontenac; chicken baked in salt and pepper at Paris's La Ciboletto; the delights of Newton Circus, Singapore; and an Italian harvest from Sicily.

7.00 Channel Four News. 7.05 Comment. The political spot this week is filled by the Conservative MP for Slough, John Wicks.

8.00 Brookside. The gnomes from Harry's garden have mysteriously appeared in Harold's.

8.30 Twenty Twenty Vision. Education Talk-in - Lessons Still to Learn. Highlights of a discussion on the controversies of education featuring Gordon Green, headmaster of Princess Hill Comprehensive, Birmingham; Laurence Norcross, headmaster of Highbury Grove Comprehensive, London; Joan Salts, National chairman for the Campaign for State Education; and John Marks, founder member of the National Council for Educational Standards.

9.00 Glen Gould Plays Bach. The second of three programmes in which the late Canadian pianist explains his approach to Bach and plays examples of his work. Tonight he plays Fugue No 15.

10.05 Celebration. A variety programme celebrating the opening of Limehouse Studios, Britain's largest independent TV production centre. Gary Wiltom introduces acts that are completely new to television and others who are some way up the ladder to success.

11.40 Film: Footage (1974). A creepy short about a woman with enhanced hearing. Written and directed by Alan Parker (see Choice).

12.15 Countdown.



Tom Wilkinson as Martin Taylor: Spyside (BBC 1 8.05pm)

One of the first feature films made by Alan Parker follows the change of direction after a highly successful career as a commercial filmmaker is shown tonight on Channel 4. FOOTSTEPS (11.35pm) stars the elegant Gemma Jones as Mollie Blake, a woman living on her own in a bed-sitter, recovering from a mugging that has left her with hypersensitive hearing. The distress that this condition brings is skillfully conveyed by Parker and very convincingly interpreted by Miss Jones as normal sounds like the rustling of newspaper, the cry of a baby, the cracking of knuckles drive her into a noisy hell. But it is Parker's skill at creating sinister suspense that makes this a worthwhile late-night viewing. Mollie hears footsteps that she does not recognize climbing the stairs to her elderly landlady's

bedroom. Next day the old woman is found dead but the police do not believe Mollie's story, nor do they believe her when she tells them she is being followed by the same person she heard that night. Wonderfully crafted as one would expect from a man later responsible for such excellent and diverse films as Midnight Express and Eugey Malone.

Q.E.D. begins another series with a disturbing account of the increasing use of the polygraph or lie-detector for commercial and police work in the United States - disturbing because the liehood is that it will be adopted for the same uses in this country without ever having its infallibility proved. BIG BROTHER'S LITTLE TEST (BBC 1 9.25pm) observes the polygraph in action and an awesome sight it is. The victim is sat in a chair, two corrugated tubes are wrapped round the chest, blood pressure measuring equipment is put on the right arm and two metal contacts are taped to the fingers of the left hand. When all this is in place, the questioning begins. Apologists for the new polygraph claim an accuracy figure of 85 per cent but with such intimidating paraphernalia it is almost certain that even the innocent will experience changes in breathing, perspiration and heartbeat - changes that the polygraph records and which are supposed to prove when a person is lying. Q.E.D. is to be congratulated on highlighting a security device that could easily be misused or misinterpreted.

1.00am Schools Night-time. Broadcast: Hor Dohi Mal Zul (5 & 6).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Your Midweek Choice. Part one. Rossini's overture to Signor Bruchini. Groll's Misselpell Suite, and Dvorak's String Quartet in A, Op 48 (Members of Vienna Opera).

8.00 News. 8.05 Your Midweek Choice. Part two. Bridge's Rhapsody for Piano and Violoncello. The Piano Trio in G, K596 played by Saxons Arts Trio.

9.00 News. 9.05 This Week's Composer: Borodin. Symphony No 2: Three songs with solo soloists, and other songs (Alexander Verbitsky, bass; Igor Gusevich, piano; and Victor Simon, cello). Also the finale from Mlada.

10.00 John Deacon-Lyall: the pianist plays Mozart's Sonata in B-flat, K335; Beethoven's Sonata in G major, Op 10, No 3; and Schubert's Sonata in D major, Op 10, No 3. Also the finale from Mlada.

10.55 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra: with Janis Vokarova, pianist. Peter Sculthorpe's Manxgong; Last Piano Concerto No 2; and Glazunov's Symphony No 5.1. Concert: Hall: The London Baroque play John Jenkins' Parson and Air by F. Wilson. Lawrence's Royal Concerto No 2 in D minor, and Corral's Concerto in Op 8, No 2.1.

1.00 News. 1.05 Jazz in Perspective: Steve Race presents the seventh of his series of eight programmes in which he brings his own experience of jazz playing to bear on his selection of records.

1.55 Matinee Musicale: the BBC Concert Orchestra, with Philip O'Kelly (soprano) and John O'Kelly (piano) in performances of Schubert's Joyeuse marche; Duparc's Phrygie; Saint-Saens' Les Femmes d'Alger (Version O); and Jota: Asturias (Polo from Seven Spanish Popular Songs); Stanford Robinson's Suite of Modern Dances; Rachmaninov's O sing no more: Spring Waters; and Tchaikovsky's Russian Introduction (Ad lib). Musicians: Leonard Cockburn (flute); Ozana's Capriccio (r).

2.50 Vale of Glamorgan Festival (BBC's The London Symphony with Sir Philip Phillips as the speaker) in performances of Poulenc's Sextet for Piano and Violoncello; and Stravinsky's String Trio, the first broadcast of John McEneaney's Rite Quartet; and Sate and Midweek Sports at 2.00pm.

4.00 Choral Evensong: from Gloucester Cathedral. A live transmission.

4.55 News. 4.55 Mainly for Pleasure: Duets and trios, presented by Donald Macleod. At 4.55 a performance of Poulenc's Concerto for two winds.1.

6.30 Emanuel Feuermann: Bernard Haitink conducts recordings of performances by the celebrated cellist who died 41 years ago.

7.00 Brahms: Stephen Roberts (baritone) accompanied by John Constable, sings the Nine Songs, Op 32.1.

7.30 BBC Symphony Orchestra: with Elise Vrethstede (piano). Concert: part one, Prokofiev's Symphony No 1 (Classical) and

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00am and 9.00am). Major Bulletin 7.00am, 8.00am, 9.00am, 10.00am, 11.00am, 12.00pm, 1.00pm, 2.00pm, 3.00pm, 4.00pm, 5.00pm, 6.00pm, 7.00pm, 8.00pm, 9.00pm, 10.00pm, 11.00pm, 12.00pm. Headlines 5.20, 6.30, 7.30am (MF/MW). 5.00am Ray Marshall. 5.10am Jimmy Young.1 12.00pm Music While You Work.1 12.30pm Sports.1 1.00pm Sports.1 1.30pm Sports.1 2.00pm Sports.1 2.30pm Sports.1 3.00pm Sports.1 3.30pm Sports.1 4.00pm Sports.1 4.30pm Sports.1 5.00pm Sports.1 5.30pm Sports.1 6.00pm Sports.1 6.30pm Sports.1 7.00pm Sports.1 7.30pm Sports.1 8.00pm Sports.1 8.30pm Sports.1 9.00pm Sports.1 9.30pm Sports.1 10.00pm Sports.1 10.30pm Sports.1 11.00pm Sports.1 11.30pm Sports.1 12.00pm Sports.1 12.30pm Sports.1 1.00pm Sports.1 1.30pm Sports.1 2.00pm Sports.1 2.30pm Sports.1 3.00pm Sports.1 3.30pm Sports.1 4.00pm Sports.1 4.30pm Sports.1 5.00pm Sports.1 5.30pm Sports.1 6.00pm Sports.1 6.30pm Sports.1 7.00pm Sports.1 7.30pm Sports.1 8.00pm Sports.1 8.30pm Sports.1 9.00pm Sports.1 9.30pm Sports.1 10.00pm Sports.1 10.30pm Sports.1 11.00pm Sports.1 11.30pm Sports.1 12.00pm Sports.1 12.30pm Sports.1 1.00pm Sports.1 1.30pm Sports.1 2.00pm Sports.1 2.30pm Sports.1 3.00pm Sports.1 3.30pm 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